The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

The Government Showing Some Signs of Life.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

We have a Government at last. High authority announces that the policy of the Administration, towards the Secessionists, is entirely changed. Henceforth it will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws.

The steam frigate *Brooklyn* and another vessel at Norfolk were yesterday ordered to be in readiness for immediate departure to Charleston.

The *Brooklyn's* cruise is up, and her crew are waiting to be paid off and discharged. But the emergency is considered too pressing to admit it.

The secession leaders discovered yesterday the intention to start these vessels, and notified their sympathisers at Norfolk to have minute-men ready to seize them if they attempted to go to sea. The Administration is on the watch to prevent it.

Secretary-of-War HOLT has appointed Capt. CHARLES STONE, on recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, to be Inspector-General of Militia in the District of Columbia. To him is intrusted the important duty of immediately organizing the District Militia, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and preserve public property.

STONE'S commission will be issued by the President to-day.

Rumor gains credence that all important Southern posts will be immediately reinforced by troops.

Mr. BUCHANAN, having shaken off the traitors, henceforth will be sound. Let him experience IMMEDIATELY, then, that he has the support of all Union men so long as he upholds the flag of the country.

The evidences of a purpose on the part of the Secessionists to seize upon the public property here, and usurp the Government at its Capital, have become so clear that energetic measures are taking to defeat their plans, and repress the treason. Now that the Administration begins to appreciate the necessity of preserving the Government, and manifests the purpose to repudiate the treasonable influences which have hitherto paralyzed its arm, the people are beginning to report facts exposing the violent plots concocting in the District and its neighborhood.

It is now well known that military companies have been organized and drilled for months past in Maryland and Virginia—some of them under the eye of an officer of the regular army—and that the distinct object of their organization is to aid in the seizure of Washington City in the interest of the Disunionists, or the prevention by force of LINCOLN'S inauguration. Some of the less prudent of their leaders boast in private circles that they have five thousand well-armed and organized men ready to strike the blow instantly upon the concerted signal being given.

In one well-authenticated case, a highly respectable gentleman of this city was called upon, and requested to sign an obligation to join the conspirators, and agree to turn out upon an instant's warning that the hour has come. The gentleman, though a Southerner, and an opponent of the Republican Party, declined to become a traitor to his country; and within the last day or two, he was called upon by two men, who notified him that if he failed to join them, his house would be burned over his head. Gen. SCOTT and his assistants are getting their eyes upon this class of men, and will provide them with safe quarters very speedily if they are discovered taking the first step towards the accomplishment of their designs.

I saw a letter this morning from a high-toned Southern gentleman, long in public life, and always esteemed very conservative. Writing from Alabama, he states the secession sentiment to be utterly uncontrollable; and says that in the event of the firing of a single gun in opposition to disunion. "Mr. LINCOLN'S life will not be worth a week's purchase." I am no alarmist, but the plottings and the schemes of the more ultra of the Disunionists should be known, not only that the country may be prepared for the worst, but that the more moderate sympathisers with secession may be warned in time of the brink towards which their association is carrying them.

The policy of the Administration is indeed changed, as the orders for reinforcements at the South, and the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia clearly shows. While Gen. SCOTT did not think it would be consistent for him to hold his commission as head of the Army and at the same time accept the position of Secretary of War, he manifests the deepest interest in the present state of the country, and is devoting his best efforts towards the maintenance of a firm and vigorous policy. Though born in Virginia, he says that his country extends from Maine to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean; that the Union is his country and he will spill the last drop of his blood in maintaining it intact.

It was, as we have above stated, the veteran hero's recommendations that led to the organization of the militia here for the defence of the Seat of Government against irresponsible assault. Capt. CHARLES STONE, the new Inspector-General, graduated at West Point at the head of his class, went into the Ordnance Corps, was a lieutenant in command of a battery at the siege of Vera Cruz—was breveted for gallant conduct at Molina del Rey, and served on the entire line of operations from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, directly under the eye of Gen. SCOTT, who expresses the highest confidence in his genius for command.

After the war, Capt. STONE was for some time in command of the Arsenal at Benicia, California, and is consequently extensively and favorably known to Californians. Subsequently he was offered the superintendency of the Harper's Ferry Armory, but preferred to resign his commission to go into business in California. A year or two ago he took command of the American Surveying party sent out to Sonora to survey that State under contract with an American Company. In this position his coolness, perseverance and sound judgment were made manifest, in the fact, that notwithstanding the violent opposition which he encountered at the hands of the Government of Sonora, he avoided all actual collisions, and succeeded in completing a large portion of the work. As head of the District Militia at this trying juncture, he will be found exactly the right man in the right place.

A most favorable indication is afforded by the fact that scarce a man here from the Free States, and few from the border Slave States, (I refer to men in society,) hesitates now to declare in the most emphatic language, that the Union must and shall be preserved. Even Gen. B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, one of the most ultra of BRECKINRIDGE'S supporters, and the bitterest of Anti-Republicans, does not hesitate to assure Southern men that the Free States are forgetting all political parties and uniting as one man for the Union. Talking with a South Carolina Commissioner, the latter is reported to have told him that if Massachusetts should send 10 000 men to "preserve the Union" against Southern secession, she would have to fight twice the number of her own citizens at home who would oppose the policy. "By no means," Mr BUTLER replied, "when we come from Massachusetts we will leave not a single traitor behind, unless he is hanging upon a tree."

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of WM. MCINTYRE, of New-York, as Collector of Charleston, S. C., vice COLLOCK. The nominee is present contractor of the bonded warehouses of your City. Republicans endeavored to get the Executive session to confirm the nomination, but were defeated by the Democracy, who don't want the office filled. BUCHANAN reiterated his determination to collect the revenues and the naval forces yesterday ordered to be in readiness are designed to support the Collector of Charleston in the execution of his duties. The steamer *Anacosta* of Paraguay fleet now here is also ordered in readiness for sea. The force bill of fifteen thirty-three pounders for the collection of duties on shipboard in case of emergency is still in force, and Mr. MCINTYRE is expected to make collections under it in the harbor, and not on shore. Instead of an Executive Message to Congress relative to South Carolina affairs, it is now proposed to issue a proclamation exhorting all people to allegiance and the support of the Constitution and the laws.

Senator BAKER'S speech to-day was very able. He thoroughly demolished BENJAMIN on the question of the right of secession.

DOUGLAS intends to-morrow to support CRITTENDEN'S proposition for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He says he is ready to do anything to take the negro out of Congress.

CRITTENDEN intends to press the Senate to a direct vote on his resolutions. If rejected by the North, Southern men claim that the Slave States will be a unit in Congress for secession.

The House Committee of Thirty-three had a long discussion on MILLSON'S proposition, similar to CRITTENDEN'S, but finally voted it down. NELSON'S, (of Tennessee,) proposition prohibiting the abolition of Slavery in the dock yards, on the high seas, etc., was discussed. CORWIN opposed it, arguing that it was highly improper and inexpedient. He moved a substitute declaring legislation by Congress in such direction inexpedient, which was carried. NELSON'S resolution prohibiting Slavery in the District of Columbia was discussed and is still pending. It will be rejected. No troops have been ordered South yet, but preparations are making to send them if it proves to be necessary.

Members have now received their pay, in consequence of the Bank of Commerce taking the loan. Several are going to visit their constituents immediately. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi goes Saturday to remain, anticipating speedy secession in his State. Several secession Senators avowedly remain only for the purpose of defeating the Army and Navy appropriations.

I am authorized to state that Mr. LINCOLN has not telegraphed anybody to go to Springfield with reference to Cabinet making. It is true, however, that Gen. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, went to Springfield on invitation by letter. He was offered, and accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury, although against his wishes, as he preferred to remain in the Senate.

The general desire expressed among Republicans is, that BINGHAM'S (of Ohio,) proposition respecting the enforcement of the Federal laws, which will be reported by the Judiciary Committee next week, shall pass, as it adds the President to execute the laws,—the same as the Jackson statute of 1832.

Five thousand citizens of Baltimore have signed a letter addressed to Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, approving his course in refusing to convene the Legislature of that State. The list is headed by JOHN P. KENNEDY, Mr. FILLMORE'S Secretary of the Navy, and comprises the names of nine-tenths of the business men of the city. Calls for public meetings to sustain the Governor are now being issued all over the State.

My attention has been called to an error which crept into my dispatch published on Tuesday. Referring to Mr. RUSSELL, in connection with the Indian Trust Bonds abstraction, I am made to say "there is no danger that from motives of false delicacy he (Mr. R.) may be silent, &c. Omit the word "no," and the dispatch will read as I wrote it. There *is* danger that Mr. RUSSELL will no tell all he knows—but that he will conceal facts which could only injure others, and which ought to be made public.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

This is a general holiday. All the Departments and Municipal offices are closed. The bright, genial weather serves somewhat to enliven the gloom consequent on the political condition of the country.

The Foreign Ministers in Court costume, and afterwards the Army and Navy Officers, in full uniform, paid their respects to the President. At noon the doors were opened to other visitors, who, on passing through the reception-room, severally shook his hand. Several members of the Cabinet were present for a brief period. A few Union and Secession cockades were seen in the crowd.

The reception, as compared with those of former years, was cheerless, nor was there the earnestness of greeting that hitherto prevailed. But few members of Congress were in attendance.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Post-office Department has canceled its contract with the *Isabel* line for the conveyance of the mails from Charleston to Key West.

Many persons found it impossible to obtain admittance to the Senate galleries to-day, they being crowded as early as 10 o'clock this morning. In addition to the oratorical attraction, it was thought that the President would transmit the contemplated message relative to the affairs of South Carolina. This, however, has necessarily been delayed, owing to certain pending questions. Instead of the message, however, the President sent in an important nomination or "Collector of Revenue in the neighborhood of Charleston Harbor." The name is believed to be WILLIAM MCINTIRE, of Pennsylvania, although others say he is of New-York. The former is probably the more correct. The Republican Senators desired to go into Executive Session on the subject, but this was resisted by the other side, and an adjournment was carried by the Democrats present, with the exception of Senators BIGLER, LATHAM and POWELL. It is not certain, according to present appearances, that Mr. MCINTIRE will be confirmed. The nomination is considered in the highest degree important, and as foreshadowing the future operations of the Administration.

Private accounts from Charleston state that a thousand negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications in the harbor, and that the channels leading to Fort Sumter have been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the buoys removed. Also that Governor PICKENS has received the offer of 10,000 volunteers from without the State and who hold themselves in readiness to march at a minute's warning.

It is not true as has been feported, that Senator SEWARD, of New-York, intends either to submit a propostion relative to the present crisis, or to make a speech on the subject.

The Committee appointed on the part of the Border States, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the recent caucus, consists of the following: Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, Chairman; Messrs. Harris of Maryland, Sherman of Ohio, Nixon of New-Jersey, Saulsbury of Delaware, Gilmer of North Carolina, Hatton of Tennessee, Petit of Indiana, Harris of Virginia, McClernand of Illinois, Barrett of Missouri, Sebastian of Arkansas, Vandever of Iowa, and Hale of Pennsylvania. The Committee will hold its first meeting to-morrow morning.

It is understood that Judge BLACK, from the first appearance of difficulties at Charleston, strenuously insisted on reinforcing the forts in Charleston harbor with a force strong enough to resist any possible attack, as the best means of preserving the peace of the country. He and Gen. Cass were together on that question, but when Gen. Cass left the Cabinet the intimate relations and devoted friendship of Judge BLACK for the President induced him to remain, in the full belief that he would act decidedly, and in accordance with the policy of his Message, whenever he was convinced that reinforcements were necessary to preserve the peace. No man has been more firm in approving the conduct of Major ANDERSON, or more resolute in the determination to support and sustain him. Such are the representations as to his (Judge BLACK'S) position.

It is understood that ROBERT W. MACRAW, of Maryland, was to-day nominated as Consul at Liverpool.

A private letter, just received from Port Jefferson, Key West, says: "Five Spanish vessels are lying off the harbor. Their purpose is not known, but the supposition there is that they meditate an attack on the Mexican coast. The United States cruising-vessel having been withdrawn, the people there are in a defenceless condition."

A report that the South Carolina Commissioners were to be treated to a callithumpian serenade, caused a considerable police force to repair to and stay in their neighborhood all night to prevent it, but it was altogether a false alarm.

The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is now in New-York summoning witnesses in the abstraction of Indian Trust Funds case, before the Select Committee.

The Members of Congress who have just returned from visits to their homes in the Border Slave States, express their alarm at the progress of the secession movement, while others from some of the non-Slaveholding States, represent the people as rapidly and earnestly consolidating in the opposite direction.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has been, ever since her return from Chiriqui, at Norfolk, officered and manned for any emergency.

A brief, though earnest address to the people of the United States has been prepared, recommending them to rally to a compromise on the basis of the propositions of the Senators CRITTENDEN and BIGLER; it has already been signed by a number of members of both Houses of Congress.

The most intimate friends of the President say, that it is his present determination not to remand ANDERSON to Fort Moultrie.

Certain Southerners were openly indignant to-day under the belief that troops have been ordered to Charleston Harbor, and it is said that they telegraphed to the South accordingly. If any such order was given, it was revoked.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

All the galleries were crowded before 11 o'clock. All the lobbies were full of ladies, and a large crowd was gathered outside the doors.

The question of order rose—the Pacific Railroad bill being the special order—and Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) having the floor on unfinished business, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. BAKER proceeded to speak of the great responsibility which he felt in speaking in such presence. He complimented the speech of the Senator from Louisiana as being the best he had heard, but still it reminded him of what was once said of a famous book: "It is the best way that could be said what never ought to have been said at all." The argument of the Senator, was to prove that the Government is of no avail, and that the Union is actually dissolved. He hoped his own purpose was higher. He hoped to contribute his poor argument to sustain the Government under which he lived, and under which he hoped to die. He desired to show that this Government was a substantial power, sovereign in its sphere—a union (and not a compact between sovereign States) which has a right to self-protection. Its Constitution is a perpetuity, and its power is equally capable of being exercised against domestic treason and a foreign foe. He would say, first, that the argument of the Senator (BENJAMIN) was based on an assumption that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign States, and hence that the compact could be broken by one State. That South Carolina may withdraw from the Union was no new argument. It was a repetition of the famous discussion led by CALHOUN. He (BAKER) denied, as WEBSTER, MADISON and JACKSON had denied, that the Constitution was simply a compact between sovereign States. He referred to the authorities quoted by the Senator from Louisiana as being detached opinions and extracts, and read copious extracts from MADISON to show that he was opposed to nullification. Mr. BAKER proceeded to argue that Mr. MADISON expressly declared that the Constitution was not a compact between sovereign States. He read from WEBSTER'S works the opinion that no State had a right to dissolve its relation to the General Government, and there could be no secession without revolution. He then claimed that, according to Mr. WEBSTER, the Government was a Government of the whole people, formed by individuals. He said the argument made against nullification would apply to secession, for secession bears the same relation to nullification as biography bears to history. When somebody said history was biography with the brains knocked out, so nullification was secession with the brains knocked out. He then referred to the extract read by the Senator from an address made by J. Q. ADAMS, and said the Senator unwittingly left out the first part, where he said that nullification was an idea too absurd for argument and too odious for discussion, and the right of a State to secede equally absurd. He then read the close of Mr. ADAMS' address to the effect that the Constitution was the work of one people of the United States, and the United States, though double in numbers, are still one people. He then referred to the former attempts of South Carolina to do what she says she has done now. Was the President of the United States ready to do his whole duty? Whether there was such a President now he would leave for others to determine. He read an extract from the proclamation of JACKSON. He (BAKER) denied the assumption that States were sovereign or the Government a sovereign. There was but one sovereign, and that was the people; and said all arguments based on the sovereignty of a State are fallacious. He said the Constitution itself declares it was made by the people of the United States, and not by the States. The Senator from Louisiana had read VATTEL to show that a sovereign State could withdraw from the compact. In answer he would say that South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and thought all arguments made with special reference to European sovereignties not exactly applicable here. Did the Senator mean to argue that there was a right of secession under the Constitution?

Mr. BENJAMIN asked, what if South Carolina sent here two Senators, and one was refused admittance?

Mr. BAKER said he thought South Carolina should first ask cause for such exclusion, but said he supposed the Senator meant that if a representative were fraudulently denied his seat, his State had a right to secede. He said the right of representation was inalienable, and if pertinaciously denied, may be repelled by all the force of the State, but such right is rebellion and revolutionary. He asked again if the right to secede sprang out of the Constitution?

Mr. BENJAMIN referred him to the ninth and tenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. BAKER—Does the right to secede spring out of or belong to the Constitution? If so, where is it?

Mr. BENJAMIN—I suppose the Senator will scarcely deny that the States have reserved to themselves, under the Constitution, every right not expressly denied to them by the Constitution, and I say the ninth and tenth amendments to the Constitution recognize the very right which I claim.

Mr. BAKER—I have been endeavoring to show that, so far from its being true that the States had reserved all rights not delegated, they did not reserve anything, and there is no such thing as reservation by the States. The instrument was made by the people, and the reservations, if any, are by the people.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I ask the Senator, whether or not, after the Constitution had been framed, amendments were not proposed by nearly all the States to meet the very construction for which I am now contending, and for maintaining the very proposition against which the gentleman now argues, the amendments stating distinctly that the meaning of the Constitution was not that the Government was framed by the whole people, but it was a delegation of power by the State, and the people of the States reserved to themselves the powers not expressly delegated.

Mr. BAKER—The answer to that is, that in the full light of that amendment, every argument which I have advanced from JACKSON, WEBSTER, and ADAMS, all unite in the proposition that this is a Government made by the people of the United States, in their character of people of the States, being one covenant made by them.

Mr. BENJAMIN called attention to the seventh and last article of the Constitution, and asked what was the meaning of the words "between the States?"

Mr. BAKER—The Constitution was made by the people in the first place, and it is to be ratified by them in the second place. But, I ask over again, is the right to secede a right growing out of the Constitution itself? If so, where? What is that provision? I am not now going to hunt for any vagrant and doubtful power. I ask, when a State proposes to secede, break up the Union, declare war, drench these Confederated States in blood, I ask if they claim it as a constitutional right? I ask for the word, the page, the place, and I meet with no reply.

Mr. BENJAMIN—If the right of secession exists at all, revolutionary or not, it is a State right. The question whether it exists under the Constitution can only be determining the powers prohibited to the States, and next, examining whether the powers not prohibited are reserved.

Mr. BAKER said he thought we should not gain much by pursuing this line of questioning.

[A message from the President was here received. After its announcement, Mr. BAKER proceeded.]

Mr. BAKER said the difficulty seems to arise, then, from a different construction of the Constitution, and chiefly from two things—first, the construction of the clause relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves; and, second, to the manner of governing the Territories, which is to exclude Slavery from the Territories, either by the General Government or the Territorial Legislature. Now, Sir, I think we have clearly the questions that are to be debated between us. Now, what is the construction which we have given to the Fugitive Slave Law, of which the Senator complains? I have already answered that question. We gave a construction to it, and the question was brought before the Supreme Court. We were overruled, and we have obeyed that decision loyally ever since. And we have never endeavored to repeal it, nor have we, as a party, endeavored to defeat its execution. Nay, if we had, that is not within the Senator's court, because, does he not say: "the difficulty arises, not from malexecution, but from differences of construction of the Constitution. Now, to begin, will I quote from Mr. LINCOLN, a man who is about to be inaugurated President of the United States—a man who seeks to make his opinions known upon all proper occasions; a man who, for directness of purpose, is not to be surpassed in this country; a man whose honesty has already passed into proverb? You will find in the history of the debate, unsurpassed in the country, between the distinguished Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) and Mr. LINCOLN, that he was asked, for obvious purposes, what his opinion was upon the Fugitive Slave law, and he replied, "I do not now, nor never did stand in favor of an unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law;" and, Sir, I echo him, not because he is President, but because he is honest, wise and true. I reply with him, as a Senator on this floor, repeating what I believe to be the sentiments of my constituents, without distinction of party, I too—say I have not been and never will be in favor of an unconstitutional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Again, Sir, since the passage of this law, the Republican Party has sprung into existence; we have had two great political campaigns. In the one, united and unorganized, without reasonable ground for hope, we astonished ourselves and the country by our strength. In the other, gathering together all the irresistible elements of freedom in the North and West, we have obtained a great political triumph, which we intend to use wisely, and which we intend to guard well. Now, Sir, have we in our platform, or in any resolution, or by any bill, have we evinced a disposition to repeal that Fugitive Slave law? Do we not abide by it on all occasions? Though many believe it is a hard bargain, yet it is so nominated in the bond, and we will endure it. When we make these sentiments known what is the reply? It is said, While your platform does not propose to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, there are States which pass Personal Liberty bills. Will gentlemen listen to our calm, frank, candid reply? The whole North is opposed to nullification in any way, or upon any subject, and we will yield obedience—which is a better word than submission—we will yield obedience to any provision of the Constitution of the United States, as it is construed by the ultimate tribunal, and that has, we understand, declared that law to be constitutional. If, then, the States which have passed laws in violation of it, preventing it, or to hinder or defeat it, in my judgment, and what is of infinitely more consequence, the judgment of the whole North-West, those laws ought to be repealed. Not because South Carolina threatens—not because Louisiana will secede—but because we desire to yield obedience to those high obligations of right and duty. But the honorable gentleman knows very well that there is great debate whether those laws are in any sense unconstitutional. We are told that some of them were made before the Fugitive Slave law was passed. We are told that the provisions of many of them are intended to secure personal liberty, independent of any question as to a Fugitive Slave law; but whether that be so to any extent, or to what extent, if they shall be proved before any competent tribunal, and, most of all, before the Supreme Court of the United States, that these laws do hinder, delay, or defeat the execution of that law, we will say, "Let them be reformed altogether." And, Sir, speaking in my place, with some knowledge of the Republican Party—speaking by no authority of the President elect, but because I have known him from my boyhood—I say that the time arrives, when he shall be inaugurated in this Capitol, and exercise in the chair of the Chief Magistrate, all the high responsibilities and duties of that place; that he will enforce the execution of all the laws of this Government, whether Revenue or Fugitive Slave law, or Territorial or otherwise, with the whole integrity of his character, and the whole power of the Government. Now, I ask my friend if that is a fair and frank reply to any thing he may say about the inferences of construction about the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. BENJAMIN—If I were in a Court-room, and not in so grave a place as this, I might quote to my friend some lines of HUDIBRAS about those who suffer from the law not having a favorable opinion of it. But I refrain.

Mr. BAKER—But that can hardly be considered one of the objections, because the State of South Carolina, through her only authorized expositor, the Charleston *Mercury*, declares, and has declared, that she believes the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional. Any how, one of the most distinguished of her sons, Mr. RHETT, repeats, with emphasis, the same remark. And the distinguished Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) said lately upon this floor that the South does not complain of any construction which the North gives to this law. The law is well made and carefully guarded. Now, can that be the ground upon which South Carolina is going out? Will she burst the bonds which have bound us together for seventy years, because she does not think we give the right interpretation to a law which she herself declares unconstitutional? Now, will Georgia follow the illustrious example of South Carolina, and desert the Republic, when her representative upon this floor declares that the North performs all its obligations? Again, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) points out the construction upon the subject of governing the the Territories. First, we persistently refuse to consider, or that we deny that Slaves are property. That is a very serious charge, and is frequently repeated, and I do believe that there are people who are perfectly convinced that it is true. But the honorable Senator ought not to be one of them.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Does the Senator deny that it is so?

Mr. BAKER—I do, Sir.

Mr. BENJAMIN—That is precisely the proposition set forth on that side.

Mr. BAKER proceeded to quote from the speech of Mr. WALKER on the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, into which he intended to put the Wilmot Proviso, to the effect that property in slaves is purely local and claimed this as the universal opinion of the North.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the South complained because, holding property which was recognized as property at the time of the formation of the Constitution by all the States, the North now undertakes to say, under the Constitution, that slaves are not property when found within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, outside of certain States. They complain that the Federal Government does not recognize slaves as property in the Territories, at the same time it does recognize it on the high seas.

Mr. BAKER—I understand what the Senator now says to be nothing more than a specification by them of the causes of complaint. There is this difference of opinion: we do believe that Slavery is the creation of the local laws, and does not, of its own force, extend beyond that jurisdiction. We do believe, when Senators claim the contrary, that they interpolate a new reading in the Constitution, and violate the cardinal belief which has been entertained in other and better days by disinterested statesmen of this country, and by their very organization, and beyond that, which is entertained by the whole civilized world. Slavery is the creature of local law. But we do not deny that it is property at all. The whole extent of our offence is found alone in the earnest recognition of the great doctrines of civilization and humanity, and of common law, and of universal law. Mr. BAKER then quoted from a speech of Senator BUTLER, when he said the South did not wish to extend Slavery. He only asked to have hands off. If that was the opinion of South Carolina then, and if it be not truly the opinion of South Carolina now, then he would appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. He quoted further from a speech made by Mr. BUCHANAN in 1845 and also from a speech made by Mr. CLAY in 1850, contending against the right to take slaves in the Territories, and still further, to the testimony overwhelming, he quoted from a speech made by Mr. CASS at Detroit in 1854, taking the ground that if Slavery could go into the Territories, it might go into a State in the same way. This last great leader of the Democracy has shown in the great crisis that he loved the country more than state, place, power or party. May his memory remain green in American hearts forever and forever.

Mr. BAKER here yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked leave to present a preamble and resolution, which was granted. It is as follows:

Whereas, by the second and third articles of the Constitution it is provided that the militia shall be the security of the States, and also indirectly provided that a State may in time of peace keep troops and ships of war; and by the seventeenth clause of the first article, that the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is limited: therefore,

Resolved, That upon the application of a State of her through a Convention or the Legislature, the Federal forces may be withdrawn, and that the President of the United States shall order the withdrawal of the Federal garrison, and take needful security for the safety of the public property remaining.

Resolved, Further, whenever a State in Convention, lawfully assembled shall enact that the safety of the State requires the keeping of troops and ships of war, the President of the United States is hereby directed to recognize the power of the State to do so, and by his proclamation give information to all the parties concerned.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) chosen in place of Gov. WASHBURN, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to recommend amendments to the Constitution to the several States, in view of the present political condition of the country. He moved that it be referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said we have already got a Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE withdrew his motion, that the memorial might be referred to the Committee of thirty-three, which was ordered.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) ineffectually sought to amend the motion to instruct the Committee to report specifically on the subject.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.) presented the resolutions on national questions as adopted by the Convention lately held at Trenton, N. J. Similarly referred.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the Committee were likely to report at an early day or at all. It is important that this should be known.

To this question there was no response, and several gentlemen called Mr. CLARK to order.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) on Monday, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into and report to this House at any time what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress, in consequence of the secession position assumed by South Carolina.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, 47 against 72.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew the resolution, Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) having introduced as a substitute resolutions against secession, and looking to the employment of the Army and Navy for the protection of the public property and collection of the revenue—

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.) and Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) severally contended that Mr. DAVIS had no right to withdraw his resolution.

The Speaker decided that Mr. DAVIS had such right.

Mr. SHERMAN claimed the privilege to offer Mr. DAVIS' original resolution as above.

JOHN COCHRANE said such action was plainly out of order.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) took the same view. Others participated in the debate.

The Speaker decided against Mr. SHERMAN, quoting the rules which governed him.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed from the decision, saying it was due to the country that there should be a vote on the proposition.

Mr. ADRIAN moved to lay the appeal on the table, remarking that they would have a vote at a future time.

Mr. ADRIAN'S motion was disagreed to by four majority.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved the House adjourn.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said, it seemed action on this subject was calculated to irritate the public mind, and to hasten impending events. He therefore moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the resolution should be allowed to come in he would move to refer it to a Select Committee of five.

Several gentlemen interposed objections.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) suggested that Mr. SHERMAN could introduce the resolution on Monday, should he obtain the floor, without making trouble here now.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he desired to send the resolution to a Select Committee of five, with such instructions as would not probably excite discussion. The Committee of Thirty-three is too large to consider the proposition.

A motion to adjourn was negatived, 57 against 100.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) was unwilling to vote on the resolution, as it contained abstract propositions. He desired the whole subject to be referred to a Select Committee of five, with instructions—which were read for information. Such Committee "are required to inquire and report whether any executive officer has been, or now is, treating or holding communication with any person or persons concerning the forts or other public property at Charleston, and whether any demand has been made for their surrender; if so, by whom, and what answer has been given; what orders have been given to ships of war; whether the Custom-house, Post-office and Arsenal at Charleston, and other public buildings have been seized by any person, and, if so, to go into the particulars; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made by the head of the Treasury to recapture the same; and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers and take testimony, and report from time to time such facts as may be material to the national welfare.

Mr. SHERMAN said in case the appeal should be sustained, he would not press a vote, but was willing that such a reference should be made without one.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, as for himself, he could make no compromise. To refer with instructions is contrary to the rules of the House.

The question was taken on Mr. HILL'S motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to lay Mr. SHERMAN'S appeal from the decision of the Chair on the table; and it was decided in the affirmative by 3 majority.

The question, therefore, again occurred on laying Mr SHERMAN'S appeal on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays.

The House again refused to table Mr. SHERMAN'S appeal by 2 majority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved to adjourn, which was disagreed to by 2 majority.

Mr. MAYNARD moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be till Monday.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved a call of the House.

Both were negatived.

Other dilatory motions were made to avoid a vote on the question, "Shall the decision of the Speaker stand as the judgment of the House?" he having ruled Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution out of order.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, proposed as a compromise, that the House agree to take a vote on the whole subject at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The opposite side refused to agree to this.

Mr. HOWARD of Michigan, understood if the decision of the Chair shall be overruled, then the question will come up on the reference of the resolution.

It was agreed that the question be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow on the question of the appeal, and the House adjourned.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS—NOTICE FROM THE COLLECTOR, &C.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Commander PETTIGRU, of Castle Pinckney, has issued orders that no boat shall be allowed to approach the wharf-head without permission, under penalty of serious consequences in case of violation.

The city river front is carefully guarded.

Carolina ladies have tendered their services at the forts, and some have prepared bedding for the troops.

There is free postal communication between the forts and the city.

The Vigilant Rifles have gone on a secret service at Morris Island.

The Zouaves and German Rifles proceeded to the harbor at noon.

The steamship to Fernandina is discontinued for the present.

Six companies drill in the city this evening.

The Palmetto Guards, 100 strong, have charge of the Arsenal under the Palmetto flag, instead of the Federal flag.

Commodore SHUBRICK is the guest of Col. ISAAC W. HAYNE.

A Montgomery telegram of yesterday announced the arrival of J. A. ELMORE, Commissioner to South Carolina.

A correspondent of the *Courier* advises Southern merchants to be careful how they ship merchandize for long voyages, to beware of privateers, and that the preference be given to British and French vessels.

Another correspondent advises compressed cotton breastworks.

Several interior Banks agree to take their respective portion of the State loan of $400,000.

Collector COLLOCK has issued a notice to masters of vessels, that all vessels from and for ports outside of South Carolina must enter and clear at Charleston.

The Columbia Artillery, numbering fifty men, arrived here, at 1 o'clock to day, and proceeded to the harbor. They will use cannon belonging to Charleston.

Two thousand pounds of powder have been ordered to one of the forts.

To-night two companies are being formed from the Sixteenth Regiment. The citizens were startled by firing from the forts, but it proves to be only the practicing South Carolinians.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The special correspondent of the *American* at Charleston furnishes the following items:

Military operations are very active, and every point of importance is fully manned.

The news that Secretary FLOYD had not withdrawn his resignation was received with sorrow.

The attitude of the Administration was regarded as warlike. If the worst comes, Carolina will meet it; though the people are cast down they will fight to the bitter end.

There is a censorship exercised over the telegraph.

The city is nightly patrolled by the military.

It is said Maj. ANDERSON was alarmed by three rockets let off from the end of Sullivan's Island, which he supposed to be the signal for an attack. This, however, is not generally credited; but that he certainly left in great haste is evidenced by many things. There were left behind in the officer's quarters hats, books, coats, &c. The piano was open, music on the floor, and the stool overturned.

It is proposed to starve out the troops at Fort Sumter, and then attack them on rafts with the aid of batteries, already erected. There is a battery of earthworks, logs and sand on the end of Sullivan's Island, and also one on Morris Island.

The expectation was entertained that the cutter *Harriet Lane* would arrive on the night of the 31st, and the determination was to fire upon and sink her if she attempts to enter.

No clearances for vessels have been made out under the new *régime*. The first vessel that arrives from Liverpool will create a rumpus.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Prayer was offered by Mr. DUPREE, in which he said:

"Wilt thou bring confusion and discomfiture upon our enemies; and wilt thou strengthen the hearts and nerve the arms of our sons to meet this great trial, in the name of the God of Israel."

The President received a highly important communication from the Commissioners. It was laid on the table to be considered in secret session.

Immediately fronting the President is a most beautiful bust of JOHN C. CALHOUN in pure white marble. On a piece of paper is the inscription:

"Truth, justice and fraternity. You have written your name in the book of life; fill up the page with sentiment on it; that written, execute quickly. The storm is from the North. The day is far spent, and the night is at hand. Our homes and honor summon the citizens to appear on the parade ground for inspection."

The day has been religiously observed here.

Yesterday in secret session was passed, and has been signed and made public, an ordinance to define and punish treason. It declares that in addition to that already declared treason by the General Assembly, treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the State adhering to its enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. The penalty is death, without the benefit of the clergy.

The ordinance concerning judicial powers, provides that the judicial power heretofore delegated by this State so as to form part of the judicial power of the United States, having reverted to South Carolina, shall be exercised by such Courts as the General Assembly shall direct.

The ordinance concerning the powers lately vested in the Congress of the United States declares that all powers which the State has heretofore delegated to Congress sh

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

You have met under circumstances of more than usual interest, to perform the high and responsible duty of making laws which are to affect the honor, welfare and happiness of millions. High, because no earthly power is superior to that which prescribes rules of action for all; and responsible, because you are acting in a representative capacity, and are therefore charged with sacred trusts. If anything were needed to heighten the importance of your position, you have but to reflect that you represent the sovereignty of the State of New-York, the noblest, the grandest commonwealth that ever had existence; an empire of nearly four millions of people, imperial in all its proportions, with interests the most varied and hopes the most exalted. It has a proud history and a proud name to preserve. Those who fashioned our institutions have passed away, but their works stand, immortal monuments of their wisdom and patriotism, and accepted as fit models by other States. It remains for us to say whether these shall continue to be worthy of emulation, whether we appreciate the legacy committed to our keeping.

Entering upon our grave duties with the first day of the New Year, let us implore the favor and seek the counsel of Him who has warded off the pestilence, who has quickened our energies, rewarded our labors with abundant return, and whose guidance has been apparent in every trying period of our country's history.

Having been chosen by your respective constituencies under circumstances which impose especial obligations upon yourselves, it is for you to determine whether the eighty-fourth legislative session shall be characterized by acts of wisdom and justice, by measures which shall confer honor upon your own names and reflect credit upon the State and country.

Let us each recollect that the people are the source of all political power, that their will is the simple and safe rule of our conduct, and that, however complicated at times may seem the condition of public affairs, by permitting it to give shape and direction to our acts, we shall be representing the governed, and shall thereby secure their approval.

Without pledges of any kind, save those imposed by duty to God, the Constitution and the laws, and anxious only for the passage of the wisest and best measures, I promise you my ready cooperation in perfecting such enactments as will promote the interests of the people and the honor of the State; and it may not be out of place here, in giving a new pledge for the performance of duty in a manner becoming my position to express my gratitude for the continued confidence and support of the people.

In submitting for your consideration such general recommendations as I deem expedient, and in making such observations as are most deserving of notice, I shall leave to the very capable heads of the respective departments, to whose prompt cooperation in the Government I am greatly indebted, the more specific and detailed statements and suggestions, anticipating only so much as will enable me to lay before you a general account of the condition of the State.

And first of all I would, in respectful though decided terms, recommend a session as brief as is consistent with the public interest. The Constitution has practically limited even the most important sessions to one hundred days, and I think it may be fairly inferred that it was not expected that ordinary sessions should be prolonged to that extent. One of the most serious evils of legislation is its excess. Such is the facility under our system for multiplying statutes and making innovations, that we scarcely reflect how serious a matter it is. Amendments are adopted, and laws are passed without any seeming demand for them. Every State in the Confederacy has experienced this and has tried to remedy it. Some have sought a corrective in the policy of biennial sessions. New-York, restrained from following their example in this respect by her organic act, can only rely upon the wisdom of each recurring Legislature for the needed reform.

I earnestly advise you to avoid the practice, by far too prevalent, of local and special legislation. The great evil sought to be remedied by our present Constitution was that of monopolies and of class legislation. If difficulties arise let general laws be amended or passed, but let our policy be opposed to special enactments. No rule can be more equitable than that of laying down general laws and requiring all alike to regulate their conduct by them. Special laws interfere with the administration of justice, operate unequally upon our citizens, engage the time and energies of the Legislature, and serve to confound rather than to protect the rights of the people.

Our financial condition presents some interesting facts which I could not but you will carefully consider. The receipts of the Treasury from all sources, during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, 1860, were $15,758,263 09
The balance in Treasury on Oct. 1, 1859, was 4,059 942 04
Total $17,818,205 13
The total payments from the Treasury during the fiscal year, were 14,148,667 64
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on Oct. 1, 1860, of 3,239,537 49

The Funded Debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1860, was, if General Fund Debt ..... $ 6 535,651 37
Of Canal Debt 27,064,564 48
Making a total of $33,570 238 85

The Stock or Funded Canal Debt outstanding on September 30, was authorized by the Constitution as follows, viz:

Pursuant to	Sinking Annual Investment.	Annual Interest.
Art. 7, sec. 1	$10,721,198 99	$537,677 00
Art. 7, sec. 8	13,000,240 00	762,000 00
Art. 7, sec. 10	642 565 49	31 629 24
Art. 7, sec. 12	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
Total	$27,064,564 48	$1,521,306 24

When, in any year, the surplus revenues of the Canals do not exceed the sum of $1,700,000 the Constitution requires that the interest on the old Canal debt, amounting, in the last fiscal year, to $557,677, shall first be paid therefrom, and the balance, which last year was $1,111,934 61, shall go to the Sinking Fund established by Article 7, Sec. 1, to redeem the principal.

The balance of $366 629 28 due for annual interest on the Canal debt alone, was, last year, paid by anticipating the income of the direct tax, and will necessarily continue to be paid in the same manner so long as the surplus revenues are insufficient.

If the surplus revenues of the canals shall enable the Commissioners to set apart annually to this Sinking Fund the whole sum of $1,700,000, it will form a fund sufficient to extinguish the debt of 1836, amounting, on the 1st day of January, 1867, to $7,321,000, and on the 1st day of January, 1877, the whole of the public debt is to be immediately reduced by the payment of nearly $1,000,000 thereof, due this year, the money for which is in the Treasury.

The Legislature of last Winter authorized a levy of one and one eighth of a mill-tax to pay the interest on loans, overdrafts and interest on overdrafts, but the money to be raised before the taxes could be collected, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, under authority of chapter 335, of the laws of 1855, anticipated the collection of so much of it by borrowing the sum of $1,200,000. This sum, which forms in the above table a part of the debt of $13,200,000, will, with the accrued interest, be paid from the proceeds of that levy on the 1st of January next.

There was, on the 30th of September last, of ascertained Canal claims unpaid, the sum of $580,653 81, consisting of final and partial certificates of Canal Commissioners and of awards of land damages made by the Canal Appraisers. Of this sum $187,500 have been or will be paid out of the Floating Debt Loan; and the remainder, $393 153 84 from the proceeds of the direct tax raised and to be raised under chapter 213 of the laws of 1860. There are unascertained claims outstanding for the fifteen per cent. withheld on contracts not yet completed. When due, these will also be payable from the taxes as above.

Under provisions of chapter 105, of the laws of 1857, the contracting Board placed the ordinary repairs of the Canals under contract to the lowest bidder. The aggregate annual cost under these contracts is $253,372. Certain portions of the repairs, such as rebuilding locks and aqueducts and other important structures are excepted, and it is not, therefore, expected that the sum will cover the entire cost of the ordinary repairs. Although there are some evils consequent upon this system, yet its advantages are so manifest that, for the present at least, it should be continued.

Assuming the correctness of the estimates of the State Engineer, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, already raised on the credit of the half mill tax, and applicable to that object, will complete, ready for navigation by the first of May next, all the work under contract on the 1st of October last, thus opening the enlarged water channel of seven feet by seventy, throughout the entire line of the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals.

Although enlarged at too great a cost and the completion quite too long delayed, it is nevertheless a matter of much congratulation that the end approaches, that no more laws imposing taxes for construction will be required, and ere you will have concluded your labors the present session, New-York will possess, finished and complete, a system of internal works unequaled both for capacity and extent in this or any country.

The Constitution disposes of the revenues derived from the canals, annually, in the following order and for the purposes designated:

1. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of the canals, which, during the fiscal year ending with September 30, amounted to $726,976 03.

2. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the canal debt as it existed on the first of June, 1846, $1,700,000.

3. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the General Fund Debt, $350,000.

4. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay in eighteen years, the canal debt of twelve million dollars, contracted to enlarge and complete the canals, viz:

Of Interest	$710,000 00	
Of Sinking Fund	406,242 65	$1,116,242 65
5. For the support of the Government		$200,000

6. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay, in eighteen years, the Floating Debt loan of $2,500,000, contracted under authority of Art. 7, Sec. 12 of the Constitution, and Chap. 271, laws of 1859, $288,868 88.

7. The remainder to be expended each year upon the canals until they are completed, and after that as the Legislature may direct.

From this brief statement of the requirements of the Constitution as they affect the direction of the canal revenues, it will be seen that a gross sum of $4,382,107 56 was necessary the past fiscal year to meet all its demands. A reference to this will also show that the principal of the canal debt will be reduced to the extent of $2,240,000 by the 1st of January next, leaving due of that debt $24,824,564 48, after that date.

It will appear from the Auditor's Annual Report of the present year, that on the 30th of September, 1859, there was, in the Treasury and invested, belonging to the canal Fund, the sum of $1,402,168 31
Received during the past fiscal year 7,947,166 18
Total $9,350,332 49
The payments during the year for all purposes pertaining to the Canal Fund have been 6,975,314 73
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund on the 30th of September $2,375,017 76
Of this balance there was on deposit in banks to the credit of the Treasurer on account of the Canal Fund 2,266,385 05
Investments held in trust by the Auditor:

Bank Fund Stock	$73,079 15	
Canal Stocks	10,150 00	
Real Estate Securities:		
Walkill Jay's Bank	20,354 06	
Bank of Corning	5,149 50	108,632 71
Total		$2,375,017 76

The following summary presents the gratifying information that, as compared with the previous year, the Canal Fund income for the past year has increased $550,708 56 and the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs have decreased $160 903 68, making a total gain of surplus revenues of $747 612 44. Yet to meet all the requirements of the Constitution the further gross sum of $1,985,519 17 is necessary.

The receipts from the Canals for the past fiscal year were as follows, namely:

Tolls on the Erie Canal	$2,055,220 22	
Champlain Canal	114 128 11	$2,160 348 33
Oswego Canal		109,840 03
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		20,089 09
Chemung Canal		18,579 46
Oneida Lake Canal		885 31
Chenango Canal		22 214 37
Black River Canal		6 339 71
Genesee Valley Canal		30,891 74
Oneida Lake Canal		290 33
Baldwinsville Canal		23 17
Oneida River Improvement		1,015 98
Seneca River Towing Path		144 09
Cayuga Inlet		173 44
Total from Canal Tolls		$2 379,534 04
From rent of surplus waters		1,767 24
From interest on current Canal revenues, &c.		35,287 11
Total		$2,416,588 39

The payments during the same period were as follows:

To Superintendents for repairs	$149,158 22	
To Contractors, for repairs	229,127 67	
To Canal Commissioners, for repairs, &c.	231,753 23	
To Collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of assistant collectors, inspectors and expense of collectors' offices	87,021 37	
To Weigh Masters	9,367 67	
For salary of Auditor and clerk hire in Canal Department, salary and extra clerk hire of State Engineer, refunding tolls, printing and miscellaneous payments	40,018 62—	716,976 78
Surplus revenues		$1,699,611 61

Although largely augmented, yet a deficiency of nearly two million dollars still exists in the income of the Canals to meet its constitutional obligations, when so long as the Railroads are permitted to carry freight free of toll, it will be necessary to levy a direct tax annually to meet any deficit.

In my last annual Message, in view of the depressed condition of our finances, I recommended two measures of relief. The one was a restoration of the tariff or rates of Canal tolls, as they existed prior to the reductions of 1858 and 1859, and for which I gave my reasons at length; and to which, without repeating them, I would respectfully invite your attention. The other, was a reimposition of tolls upon competing Rail roads. The former of these recommendations was subsequently adopted in part by the Canal Board, and the State is now realizing, in greatly enhanced receipts, the benefits of this policy. It is manifestly the duty of the Canal Board, and I believe it is their intention, to revise the rates of toll with a view to secure a further advance the present season. Respecting the policy of reimposing tolls on Railroad freight, after discussing the question at length, in that communication I said in conclusion:

"It, therefore, the constantly increasing amount of freight carried over he railroads has occasioned a corresponding diminution of our Canal revenues until the interest on the Canal debt formerly paid from these revenues, has now to be drawn by direct taxation from the people, is there not an imperative necessity for protective legislation? I cannot doubt either the wisdom or the justice of reimposing, for a few years, a moderate rate of toll per ton, during the season of navigation, upon all freights passing over Railroads competing with the canals, or of requiring these roads to pay an aggregate equivalent in money annually, into the treasury. When the Canals shall have been completed the railroads should be relieved from a burden temporarily imposed, so that commerce may have the advantage of the quickest and cheapest means of transit for merchandize and produce to and from the vast and bountiful west."

The Legislature not having acted upon this recommendation, and in view of the importance of the subject, I felt compelled, in February last, to renew it in a special Message to both Houses, concluding as follows:

"We have now arrived at a point where the public creditor has no positive security that the interest and principal of his debt will be paid when it comes due. He knows that it will not be paid from the fund consecrated to it, for that has been rendered insufficient by legislation. It was the intention of the Constitution that he should have a definite fund or revenue on which he could rely, beyond the control or neglect of the Legislature, and subject only to the remote contingency arising from a possible stagnation of business.

If we allow the matter to remain as it is, the public creditor will have much cause to complain; but if we reimpose tolls upon railroads that are diverting and impairing the revenues of the Canals, and suitably increase the tolls upon the latter, he will either receive back the revenues pledged to him, or their loss will be due to other causes than improper legislation. At the same time the tax payers will pay the taxes cheerfully, when he sees that he is not taxed to pay interest on the Canal debt, till every effort has been made to procure the required amount from the Canals themselves."

Fully sensible of the large prospective demands upon the Public Treasury, and of the absolute necessity of meeting them, and believing that the tolls on the railroads should be at least temporarily restored, thereby relieving the tax-payers of a portion of their increasing burdens, it was a matter of very great regret to me that the Legislature did not see fit to adopt the recommendations. I am aware that the new route contemplated by article 7 of the Constitution might not have been fully realized during the past year had this been done. Yet I believe that it would have been sufficient, during the present year, with this addition; thus removing all occasion for a direct State tax, except for the support of Government and the purposes of education.

Subsequent reflection and observation have only confirmed the views I expressed in the communications referred to, as to the wisdom and justice of placing tolls upon the railroads during the season of navigation; nor have they served to produce any fear that the competing railroad lines of other States would divert the business which legitimately belongs to the canals and railroads of our own State, and therefore commend the subject, with all its important relations, to your dispassionate consideration.

It is urged that the restriction as to rates of passenger fare over the New-York Central Railroad, now limited to two cents per mile, should be removed, if tolls are reimposed; and as by the General Railroad act, passed in 1850, all Corporations formed under it have power to regulate the amount of compensation to be paid for transporting passengers and their baggage with the simple reservation that such charge is in no case to exceed three cents per mile, it is not easy, perhaps, to assign any reason why the provisions of this act should not be extended alike to all the roads in the State.

As will be seen, there has been no change in the principal of the General Fund Debt during the year. The Comptroller, whose report will be presented to you at an early day, will submit for your consideration the condition of the several specific funds under his charge, together with the important facts connected with their revenue, and a detail of the estimates of the expenditures for the support of Government for the coming year. In this connection I will only add that the General Fund, which, since the 30th of September, 1854, has been largely in arrear, has at last emerged from its embarrassments, showing a credit balance at the close of the past fiscal year of $2,568 60; thus vindicating the present policy of "confining appropriations to the simplest and most economical necessities of Government."

I cannot leave this topic without adverting to the subjects of taxation and retrenchment. The depleted condition of the Treasury induced, it must be admitted, by a mistaken policy of previous years with respect to the Canals, and by pledging the credit of the State for improper objects, compelled the Legislature last Winter to levy a direct State tax of three mills and five-sixths of a mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the State. Notwithstanding the present financial embarrassments, there is every reason for believing that these assessments, though large beyond all precedent, will be promptly met. The people have, at all times, cheerfully responded to demands, however onerous, whenever they have felt the positive necessity of doing so, whether to preserve the faith of the State or to carry forward to completion our great work of intercommunication between the Western Lakes and the Ocean. But as we have seen, the latter is now nearly completed, and while the General Fund is in a condition to meet the reasonable claims upon it, we should be admonished, in view of the errors of the past, which have compelled a resort to this excessive taxation, and in view of the present pecuniary difficulties of the country, to adopt that wise and just rule, which requires a rigid scrutiny of every measure seeking appropriations from the Treasury; and after the expensive lessons of former years, you will, I think, hardly need to be reminded of the injustice of committing the State, especially at this time, to measures of doubtful propriety, much less of making appropriations for any purpose in excess of the means provided.

The two fiscal bills of greatest public interest are the General Appropriation bill and the "Supply bill." The former of these specifically provides for the support of the Government for the fiscal year commencing with October next following the session. This measure has sometimes been delayed in order to advance private interests. The "Supply bill," originally intended to provide for the payment of such proper demands as could not be delayed until the General Appropriation bill fell due, has of late years been burthened with many inconsistent and unjust provisions, and passed, as it usually has been, at the last hour of the session, the Executive is left only a choice between depriving honest creditors of their dues or of authorizing the payment of thousands of dollars of demands, totally without foundation. To correct this serious and growing evil, I recommend that you introduce and perfect these two measures during the first month of the session.

The practice of annually applying to the Legislature for extension of time for the payment of taxes may be repeated at the present session. The public interests require at your hands an emphatic denial, should such an application be made to you. There seems to be no good reason why a tax levied in October should not be paid by the first of the following March. Those whose opportunities best qualify them to judge in this respect, as well as my own observations, satisfy me that movements of this character are not made by the tax-payer, for he, with commendable promptness, has paid over his dues; but by or on behalf of Collectors and Treasurers. The moneys are payable at the Treasury within a given period, where they are needed to meet the demands upon the State; whoever, therefore, for his own profit, delays or withholds them, is guilty of serious wrong, and is deserving of public censure. The moneys are frequently made use of by the custodians, and experience has shown that in the end, either the individual or the State is brought to suffer loss thereby. I felt it to be my duty, on the 7th of March last, to return to the Assembly without my sanction the bill entitled "An act extending the time for the collection of taxes in the several Counties in the State." It was strongly urged that the payment of the delinquent taxes could not be enforced unless this bill became a law, but it is well known that the levy was collected without more than the ordinary difficulties. I would suggest that, instead of seven per cent., which is now chargeable on all balances due from County Treasurers after the 1st of May, the Comptroller be authorized to charge ten per cent., that being the same as paid by individuals on taxes on non-resident lands. This would produce uniformity, and cause more promptness on the part of those officers.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the law passed by the last Legislature entitled "An act in relation to capital punishment and to provide for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder," is *ex post facto* and void as to capital offences committed before it took effect; and also, that such offences cannot be punished under the old law, because that was expressly repealed. For this reason, and the further one that the present statute abrogates the mode of putting to death by hanging without providing any other, legislation upon the subject appears to be imperatively necessary, and its importance demands your immediate attention.

The exigency can be met by a statute very simple in its provisions. It should repeal the act of the last session and should contain a proviso that such repeal should not affect crimes, or the indictment or punishment therefor, committed after the act of 1860 took effect, and before the one proposed shall become a law. Such an enactment would restore the old law as to capital offences committed before the act of last year was passed, and would preserve that act as to offences committed while it is in force. To restore the preexisting law as to this class of crimes would be unconstitutional, and the same objections might lie, as to these offences, against a new law.

In order to execute the provisions of the law of 1860 the proposed act should contain a section providing that in all cases the punishment of death therein prescribed, shall be inflicted by hanging. In legislating on this subject three classes of cases must be kept in view, to wit: offences committed before the late act took effect; those committed while it is in force; and those which may be committed after the passage of the act now proposed. Such an act as here suggested would restore the old law as to the first and last of these, and would preserve the existing law as to offences committed under it. This, I doubt not is necessary in accordance with public sentiment, but, if the penalty of the State respecting the punishment of capital crimes is to be changed in a manner so radical as was attempted in the law of last year, I advise that a new code be prepared for that purpose instead of attempting to amend existing laws.

The pardoning power, a prerogative conferred by the Constitution upon the Governor, is a delicate and necessary one, the proper exercise of which involves judicial research and the most careful discrimination. Juries are sometimes misled by circumstantial evidence, witnesses occasionally err—sometimes perjure themselves; youth and inexperience, the condition of the mental and physical health, signal and opportune services rendered in cases of outbreaks in prisons, appeal forcibly to the pardoning power, and there are rare cases where newly-discovered evidence is presented, which, if produced on the trial, would have changed the result; but where full opportunity was afforded, competent counsel was had, where the Court and jury deliberately pass upon the case and the sentence is manifestly not disproportioned to the offence, judgments of the Courts should not be lightly disturbed. Still the way must ever be kept open for every form of petition, for all are alike entitled to positive or implied though always unauthorized share in the advantages of that merciful provision for modifying the severity of the law's decrees, which a wise people always lodge somewhere; yet even here abuses may creep in. It is a practice by far too common with the judiciary, of coupling with the sentence of offenders, promises of Executive interference. It is better that each officer, executive or judicial, should perform his duty in the manner prescribed by the laws, leaving penalties to fall upon those who have merited them; and any unsolicited interference by the Courts, after sentences have been pronounced, is not demanded by justice, and experience proves it to be pernicious in its influences. I believe that for some offences the term of imprisonment now fixed by law is excessive. I have heretofore urged the Legislature to confer larger discretion upon judges in fixing terms of sentence. When this shall be done and the public come to feel that the punishment meeted out is a proper measure of the guilt, convictions will be more certain, there will be less occasion for executive interference, and our penal code will operate as a powerful restraint upon the commission of crime.

In 1859 I deemed it due to the importance of the subject that I should visit the several State Prisons, and personally examine as well those convicts who had previously applied for pardon, as those who for want of friends or other sufficient causes were entitled to such consideration, and had made no application. In the administration of the pardoning power there are great advantages in this course, and in my last annual message I referred to this subject in detail. In the month of September last, I visited the Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons, spending two or three days at each and examined about 200 convicts, pursuing essentially the same plan as before.

There were undecided on the 1st of January last one hundred and eighteen applications for pardon and one application for commutation, and there have since been received three hundred and forty-six applications for pardon and two applications for commutation, and forty-six old cases have been reviewed, making in all five hundred and eight. Of these I have examined and decided three hundred and eighty-two; of which number I have pardoned seventy-eight, have denied two hundred and eighty-eight, have commuted fourteen, denied commutation to two, two have died, two have been discharged by Courts, and the terms of twenty-seven have expired before the applications were acted upon, and ninety-five in consequence of the delay to perfect the papers, remain undetermined.

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The Board of Inspectors have furnished the following statement of the earnings of the State Prisons during the year ending with Sept. 30, 1860:

Of Sing Sing Prison	$111,640 93
Of Auburn Prison	106,345 72
Of Clinton Prison	26,340 92
Amounting to	$238 627 56

This is a gain, as compared with the previous year, as follows:

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Being a total gain during the year of	$47,716 04

The actual receipts into the Treasury for earnings during the year were:

From Sing Sing	$99,993 77
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From Clinton	23,273 02
Aggregate receipts	$221,553 32

This sum necessarily differs from the amount stated as earnings, because the contractors are still indebted to the prisons on unfinished contracts.

The amount paid from the Treasury for the support of the prisons during the fiscal year was, for Sing Sing, including female prison $138,135 38
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Amounting for support to $282,705 57

There has also been paid to

Sing Sing, for buildings and repairs	$24,381 11	
For books	200 00—	24,581 11
Auburn, for buildings	19,336 50	
For books	200 00—	19,536 50
Clinton, for buildings	18,000 00	
For books	100 00—	18,100 00
Salaries of Inspectors		4,800 00
Traveling expenses of Inspectors		2,305 46
Transportation of convicts		20 017 00
Asylum for insane convicts, for support		19,586 33
Total expenditure		$391,631 97

Or a deficiency of $170,078 65 in the revenues of the prisons paid in, to meet the entire cost of the prison system, including the expenditure for buildings and permanent repairs. If we take the difference between the earnings and the total expenditure it will be found to be $153,004 41.

It will be seen that Auburn prison has earned within a fraction of sufficient to pay the whole cost of its support, and also to pay $19,336 50 for buildings; that burthened with the female prison, Sing Sing prison has earned within $26 494 44 of its support; and Clinton has made a net gain of $12,827 02 during the year.

As will be seen from the following table, the number of convicts is increasing, and it is worthy of consideration, whether persons convicted of the less heinous offences should not be sentenced to the County Penitentiaries. The Legislature last Winter authorized the expenditure of $20,000 for enlarging Auburn Prison, but that, as well as the other prisons, will soon be insufficient to meet the demands upon them; and it is a question which it will be soon necessary to answer, whether we shall not be obliged to build another prison somewhere in the Southern tier of counties. Discipline and economy would seem to discourage the idea of increasing the number of cells in the present prisons.

	Sing-Sing.	Aub'n.	Cl'n.	Total.
No. convicts Sept. 30, 1859	1,228	811	447	2,486
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1859	487	283	114	884
Total	1,715	1,094	561	3,370
Discharged by expiration of sentence, pardoned, died and escaped	240	241	130	711
Total	1,575	853	431	2,859
Of the above there were in the Sing-Sing Prison on Sept. 30, 1859, of females				136
Females received during the year				49
Total				185
Discharged, pardoned and died				48
Female convicts in Sing Sing Prison Sept. 30, 1860 ...				137

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the earnings fall short of the entire support of the convicts only $44 07b 01, and but for the two prisons at Sing Sing, the cost of the support of that prison would have been more nearly met. There is reason to fear, however, that owing to the stagnation of business and the consequent disinclination of contractors to engage convict labor at the most remunerative prices, that the current year will be less prosperous than the preceding one. Hence care should be taken in making provision for the future, estimates predicated upon the statistics now presented may, for the reasons stated, be insufficient. We have every assurance, however, that whatever can be accomplished by economy and regard for the interests of the State, will be done by the prison officers.

The Asylum for insane convicts at Auburn has been conducted during the past year at an expense of $19,586 33. This sum embraces an expenditure, as stated by the Inspectors, of $3,269 03 for buildings and repairs. The earnings have been $1 841 39. The Asylum was opened in February, 1859. From that date, up to the 30th September last, the whole number of insane convicts received was sixty-nine; fourteen of whom have been discharged; leaving fifty-five in the institution at the latter date. During the past year fourteen patients have been admitted and ten discharged. Of the humanity of an asylum of this character it is needless to speak.

I recommended the last Legislature to provide for reviewing the claims of JACOB D. KINGSLAND against Clinton State Prison, believing the award of $59,239 61 against the State to be both excessive and invalid. An act was accordingly passed directing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, to whom all matters in difference between the State and Mr. KINGSLAND should be referred for final adjustment. An agreement was duly executed to abide by the award. The three Commissioners who were then appointed entered upon the discharge of their duties, and after a most thorough and careful examination of the matters and claims submitted under the law, they reversed the determination of the two Commissioners made in 1859 as above, and instead thereof, decided that the people have a just and legal claim against JACOB D. KINGSLAND of $7,810 56.

Our educational system is justly the pride of the Commonwealth. Granting to all a thorough course of common school instruction, New-York fully recognizes the duty of the State to educate her children beyond the period of which infancy involves helpless necessity and the most careful discrimination. Juries are sometimes misled by circumstantial evidence, witnesses occasionally err—sometimes perjure themselves; youth and inexperience, the condition of the mental and physical health, signal and opportune services rendered in cases of outbreaks in prisons, appeal forcibly to the pardoning power, and there are rare cases where newly-discovered evidence is presented, which, if produced on the trial, would have changed the result; but where full opportunity was afforded, competent counsel was had, where the Court and jury deliberately pass upon the case and the sentence is manifestly not disproportioned to the offence, judgments of the Courts should not be lightly disturbed. Still the way must ever be kept open for every form of petition, for all are alike entitled to positive or implied though always unauthorized share in the advantages of that merciful provision for modifying the severity of the law's decrees, which a wise people always lodge somewhere; yet even here abuses may creep in. It is a practice by far too common with the judiciary, of coupling with the sentence of offenders, promises of Executive interference. It is better that each officer, executive or judicial, should perform his duty in the manner prescribed by the laws, leaving penalties to fall upon those who have merited them; and any unsolicited interference by the Courts, after sentences have been pronounced, is not demanded by justice, and experience proves it to be pernicious in its influences. I believe that for some offences the term of imprisonment now fixed by law is excessive. I have heretofore urged the Legislature to confer larger discretion upon judges in fixing terms of sentence. When this shall be done and the public come to feel that the punishment meeted out is a proper measure of the guilt, convictions will be more certain, there will be less occasion for executive interference, and our penal code will operate as a powerful restraint upon the commission of crime.

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feets, resulting, undoubtedly, from the haste in which it was drawn, and urged through the forms of law. The principle on which it was founded, that the honest, but unfortunate debtor, who gives up to his creditors all his property, should be discharged from all his obligations, is, I believe, both wise and equitable; but a law which shall carry out this principle should be well matured, should contain properly guarded and stringent provisions against fraud, and should except from its operation, trustees, executors, and others acting in a fiduciary capacity. The law of the last session was defective in all these respects.

The Governor is required to certify to the correctness of certain accounts about which he can know little, and yet his certificate serves to shield them from the scrutiny of the financial officer of the State. These should be placed on the same footing as other claims upon the treasury.

The rights of persons accused of crime, are not, it appears to me, now sufficiently protected. To remedy this it has been proposed to create, in the City of New-York at least, an office, the incumbent of which shall be charged with the duty of defending those who are unable to provide themselves with counsel. If it is deemed best not to adopt this remedy, it should at least be required that the counsel assigned by the Court should have sufficient time and inducement to prepare the defence.

We claim that through the ballot-box we obtain the popular verdict on political subjects; that by it we are enabled to make choice of such persons as will most nearly represent the public judgment. To preserve it from fraud or improper influences, is, therefore, the highest duty of a State, and efforts have been made, from time to time, to throw around it such protection as experience has shown to be necessary. Among the safeguards is the Registry law, which has been of signal value in removing one class of evils. Its success only demonstrates the necessity of a still closer examination, to ascertain if other wise and proper measures may not be adopted to save the reckless gift of suffrage to those only who are justly entitled to exercise it.

Permit me to call your attention to the fact, that the expenses of the Legislature have largely increased within a few years, and that they can be essentially curtailed without detriment to the public interests. I do not believe that either the dispatch of business, nor the convenience of members, requires so large a number of employes.

I do not consider it necessary to repeat at length the views presented by me in former messages, in regard to the following subjects, but simply desire to say that reflection and observation have only served to confirm the opinions therein expressed; and I, therefore, renew and would respectfully refer to these several recommendations, to wit: That aliens actually residing in this State be authorized to acquire, hold and convey real estate at their pleasure; that females convicted of crimes, involving imprisonment for brief periods, should be sent to the Penitentiaries instead of the State Prison; that measures be taken to secure from Congress the means for the prompt completion of the defences of the harbor of New-York; that the number of Railroads in the upper part of the City of New- York be increased; that a careful attention be given to the subject of public health, especially in the City of New-York, and particularly to providing the necessary scientific sanitary supervision; that it be made the special duty of some officer to enforce the law of April 12, 1853, providing for the care and instruction of idle and truant children; that a revision of the laws applicable to breaches of trust in various forms, and to persons acting in fiduciary capacities, has become necessary; that power should be given to the Governor to suspend for misbehavior, during the recess of the Senate, all officers where removal or suspension is not otherwise provided for; that village charters are filled with minute details which might be comprehended in a general act applicable to all but exceptional cases; that a law be passed requiring the Courts to put trustees in possession of those railroads which fail to pay the interest on their mortgage debts, and to require railway companies to maintain their road-beds and bridges in such condition as to insure the safe transportation of passengers over them; that by extending the powers of boards of supervisors, the convenience of the people would be promoted, and the time of legislation saved.

Since the adoption by the City of New-York of her present charter, the vast increase of the population, and the multiplied changes which have occurred in the institutions and in the political relations of that City, seem to render it well worthy your consideration, whether a commission should not be appointed, whose duty it shall become to prepare, during the present year, and to present for submission to the electors of that City, at the next general election, a new charter: and, if approved by them, then the officers named in such charter to be chosen at the City election in December following. The act should name the Commissioners; they should all be residents of the City of New-York, and should be selected with especial reference to their fitness for the position, and should be taken from the several political parties.

Our public works, now just reaching their fullest efficiency, constitute but a link in that comprehensive chain which stretches from the eastern sea-board to the western confines of Missouri and Iowa. In view of the expansive nature of our commerce, which now so clearly demands the immense facilities it would afford, we cannot but feel that the time has fully come for completing that system of inter-communication now, in part, so successfully inaugurated; and, to that end, to regard with yet greater favor the question of a speedy construction of a continental railway. Thus, while meeting the demands of a business age, we shall more closely and more indissolubly cement the Atlantic and Pacific States. It is not for the authorities of New-York to prescribe the particular mode nor route by which the General Government may most speedily secure the completion of a work so worthy the genius of our people, and so important to the material interests of the whole country; but so directly are her citizens interested in the enterprise, that we may with propriety express the hope that Congress will take the earliest measures for its accomplishment. If, in providing a line leading from the more northern sections of the Union, Congress shall deem it just to adopt a similar degree of favor toward a more southern line connecting the Pacific with the States adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, I need hardly express the assurance that the people of New-York will rejoice in the prosperity which the completion of such a line would inevitably secure to that portion of our common country.

As required by the Federal Constitution, the Eighth General Census was taken last year. Its results will form the basis of a new apportionment of representation throughout the Union, and consequently a rearrangement of the Congressional Districts in this State. I am indebted to the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Census Office, at Washington, for the following statistics, derived from this enumeration, which, although incomplete, enables that officer to state that they will prove substantially correct. The population of the State of New-York numbers about 3,827,000; the Federal or representative population of the several States, about 29,439,000. In every case, these estimates will be changed somewhat by the official figures.

The free population of all the States will number about	27,112,000
Slave population	3,878,000
Population of the territories, Kansas included	384,856
Or a total population of about	31 374,856
Population, according to census of 1850	23,191,074
Increase in ten years of about	8,183,782

The increase of population in this State since 1850, is about 730,000; since 1855, is about 361,000.

The population of Kansas, including Pike's Peak, is about 143,600.

In the absence of detailed official statistics, I can only remark, that, from unofficial sources, it appears the increase of population in this State is confined principally to our commercial centres; and that, notwithstanding the pecuniary crisis of 1857, our industrial resources have largely augmented, as shown by a comparison with the State Census of 1855. It is apparent, also, that the agricultural returns indicate a highly prosperous condition.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The year 1860 will occupy an important place in our national history. The events which have distinguished it are not only unusual, but are of a character likely to produce permanent effects upon our commercial and political relations. They have served to show how favorably our policy has impressed even distant Empires; how important a relative position we occupy among the great family of nations; and how strong, and, at the same time, how erroneous are the prejudices which have been engendered in some sections of our common country against other sections. First, in point of time, was the Embassy from the Emperor of Japan; and it is a fact of much interest, that this was the first formal Embassy ever sent to any Western nation. The singularly exclusive policy of the Japanese has hitherto prevented that intercourse which the standing of their nation fairly entitled them to. With a population greater than our own, a country everywhere cultivated, a people among whom education is universal, possessing the most substantial elements of wealth, of industry, of adaptability, of refinement, of intelligence, of probity and virtue, whose laws are administered with rigorous impartiality, and who are hospitable and open-hearted, the empire of Japan, from studious unwillingness to open its commerce to the world, has been but little known. From the eagerness with which the Japanese examined our mechanical and other industrial establishments, and the quickness they evinced in appreciating their advantages, the visit will produce some effect upon their own advancement, while from the evident satisfaction and kindly feeling manifested by them, we cannot doubt that some of the barriers to commerce, which have so long existed, will be removed, and that our country will be largely benefitted by the visit of the Embassy.

The visit of the Prince of Wales was signalized by our neighbors, the subjects of Her Brittanic Majesty, with every indication of loyalty and enthusiasm. His route, from the moment of his entry to his exit, was one prolonged ovation. Representing in those dominions the regal authority, he was justly entitled to the attentions shown him; but on passing into the Territory of the United States, he dropped this character, and came among us as Lord RENFREW, and without pride or ostentation received the voluntary honors of a nation upon whom he had no other claim than belongs, by international courtesy, to every distinguished foreigner who visits our country. The cordiality, as well as the universality of respect shown him, were the manifestations of our regard for the British nation, and an earnest of our appreciation of the courtesy intended by his visit, enhanced, if possible, by our respect for the present sovereign of that Empire, whose womanly virtues have won the esteem of the American people. If there existed anywhere in this country a feeling of unkindness, a relic of the struggles between the two nations, this visit has dispelled it. The ties of friendship have been strengthened between nations of a common kindred and a common language. The citizens of New-York, identified as are their interests with those of Great Britain and her American possessions by intimate commercial relations and contiguity of Territory, should especially regard the visit with favor.

Discontents must sometimes arise, even in a free Government, and occasional misunderstandings are incident to every Confederacy. The formal proceedings of persons in some of our sister States, with the avowed purpose of dissolving the Federal Union is nevertheless, a subject of painful apprehension, and so imminent has the danger been felt to be, that the business affairs of the country have been deranged, and the public mind greatly perplexed.

The complications which environ the question of a speedy adjustment of existing national difficulties, are not the results of any new and unexpected causes, but are the slow growth of a generation. The events of the past year, among which is the significant disruption of the Charleston Convention in April last, have served to produce a more general conviction that there exists an active and influential class of politicians at the South, deliberately conspiring to destroy the American Union, and to construct from the ruins a Southern Confederacy. While many have believed that the frequent manifestations of discontent among our Southern brethren, had their origin in real or fancied wrongs on the part of the North, and have been willing to give a sympathetic ear to those complaints, they are not disposed, now that it is more apparent that secession has been contemplated for years, to encourage an attempted destruction of the Government upon mere declarations, unsupported by evidence.

But I do not question the sincerity of all who threaten secession; on the contrary, I accept the declarations of many as those of earnest and determined men; and while I have faith that time will essentially modify their views, change their purposes and prevent them from rushing madly to inevitable destruction through the paths of treason and civil war, ordinary prudence dictates that this patriotic Commonwealth should not hold a position of apparent indifference, and that we should deliberately consider our relations to the questions of proposed secession, as well as the duties which such an event may force upon us. Believing that as this Confederacy had its origin and consummation in mutual sacrifices and benefits; that it is based upon a solemn compact to which the whole people of the United States were parties, and by which all are firmly bound, and that this compact provides for a peaceful redress of fundamental grievances, it is clear, that without a disregard of mutual engagements, no State can voluntarily secede from the Union. A separation of one or more of the States, though called secession and claimed to be lawful under rights erroneously supposed to have been reserved to the States, can, nevertheless, be practically nothing else than disunion, and disunion, so soon as it shall take its needful form and proportions, must reveal itself in the character of treason, which it will be the high duty of the General Government to arrest and punish. The laws of the United States must be executed; the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed. If the National Government is to exist, its power must be adequate to the enforcement of its laws in any of the States of the Union, and under any circumstances. To permit or to acquiesce in a treasonable conspiracy against the national authorities, is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure. The people of the State of New-York, in my judgment, are not prepared for such an admission; on the contrary, they will give to the Federal authorities, in the adoption of all wise, just and necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws, their earnest, faithful and constant support.

Although strenuously opposed to the establishment of the compromise line of 1820, yet, as a settlement of the then existing difficulties, New-York, and the North generally, acquiesced; and, for the third of a century, were content to regard as sacred a compact, inuring largely to the advantage of the friends of slave labor. The ordinance of 1787 had consecrated to free labor the whole of the Northwestern territory, and, in process of time, the rapid stream of emigration had organized it into States. In the meantime Southern society, being less expansive, the North, by natural causes, acquired a preponderating influence in the national councils. The territory west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30′ was still unoccupied. Seeking to preserve its political power, and in spite of its plighted faith, the South determined to remove the barrier to the introduction of Slavery to this section and to occupy it.

The facts connected with the abrogation of the Missouri compact are too recent and too well known to require detail; but from the hour in which the rights of the North were thus invaded, sectional disagreements have been growing wider and more intense, until the fair fabric of the Union is seriously threatened.

Not desiring the adoption of the Missouri line, 1820, and opposing with all the weight of her influence its repeal in 1854, this State does not ask, nor does she desire, the restoration of that line. After full and free discussion her people have declared against the extension of Slavery into any of the Territories, and this they regard as a disposition of that question until revoked by the same authority. Ever ready, nevertheless, as she has proved herself heretofore, New-York will, in all honorable ways, endeavor to reconcile the estrangements now existing in the country.

A magnanimous and loyal State, in such an exigency, may well forego the question whether assumed grievances are real or only imaginary; but while her action should be marked by patience, calmness, conciliation and fraternal affection, there should be no surrender of important rights, nor sacrifice of vital principles. It is equally clear she should not insist on points of pride, or on mere abstractions.

Though brought forward under misapprehension, one such grievance is alleged against this State. In 1840, conformably to the generally received opinion of that day, the Legislature passed a statute granting a trial by jury, in the Courts of this State, to persons charged as being fugitives from service. Afterwards, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even though subordinate to the Federal enactments, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so this statute of our State, which granted a trial by jury, became ineffective. It has been universally held to be obsolete by all our commentators and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among what are technically called "personal liberty laws," and made occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection, and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the individual States, and in a spirit of fraternal kindness, I would respectfully invite all those States which have upon their statute books any laws of this character, conflicting with the Federal Constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity; not upon condition that a more equitable Fugitive Slave law be passed, nor upon any other conditions, but for relying for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the Federal authorities. Let the Free States fulfill all the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws, then, with propriety, they may exact like obedience from all the other States.

That the President and Vice President elect, though constitutionally chosen, were unacceptable to a portion of the South, was the cause first avowed for secession. This ground, however, proving untenable as soon as assumed, the agitators fell back upon other alleged grievances and renewed their complaints with a view to exasperate and alarm the people of those States with false and painful fears.

Every one knows or may know that the newly elected President and Vice-President not only can have no motive nor desire to do any injury to the complaining States, but that they will have no power to exercise for such a purpose.

The Senate of the United States is now controlled by the same political majority which has controlled it for the two last Presidential terms; the House of Representatives, already chosen for half the term for which the President and Vice-President are elected, are of the same majority as the Senate; and the Supreme Court is practically the same as it has been for nearly a quarter of a century, and all the constitutional guaranties are in force now as heretofore, against Executive usurpations or sectional interference.

While the question of Slavery, throughout all history has been a subject of debate, the record of the past will show that the people of the Free States have remained content with the disposition of the subject made by the Constitution and federal laws, and have refrained from any political agitation of it until attempts were persistently made to extend the institution into the national domain, with a view, as we have seen, to increase the number of the Slaveholding States. The alternative was now forced upon the Northern States, either of a ceaseless agitation of the subject of Slavery, with a view to its removal even from the Slaveholding States themselves, or else of resisting its introduction into the public domain through the intervention of the Federal Government. They chose the latter, and have on all occasions proclaimed, and in the most solemn manner pledged to Slave States, the entire, absolute, and unquestioned control, regulation, management and disposition of Slavery within their own borders. This is the position of the Free States to-day, as it always has been; and the convictions and sentiments of the whole people, save those of a mere fraction, are in harmony with it.

Angered by private griefs, or fat what they have deemed an unjust Fugitive-Slave act, a few inconsiderate persons of Northern States have made either actual or seeming aggressions upon the rights of the people of the Slaveholding States. This, of course, has been met by the people of the latter in a temper and spirit hostile and retaliatory, as might have been expected. Vindictive laws have been passed by them and peaceable and unoffending citizens, of Northern birth, have been degraded or banished by Southern communities and authorities.

What is specially wanted, both at the North and at the South, is not only a cessation of hostile words and acts, but a complete restoration of all those amicable and fraternal relations which formerly existed in every portion of the Confederacy, and without which the Union ceases to confer its highest advantages.

No apprehension, however, need be entertained that the people of this law-abiding State would in any case suffer their authorities or agents in the State or Federal Government to invade or impair any constitutional right or privilege of the Slave States; on the contrary, they stand always as ready to guarantee those rights as to defend their own; and I think it would be well for the Legislature to give such new and solemn utterances to these convictions as shall afford to the people of all the Southern States the assurance that all their rights, under the Constitution and the laws, are recognized, and will, on the part of the people of this State, be respected and maintained inviolate.

I fully believe that if justice and moderation shall mark the conduct of the loyal States, we shall safely pass the present crisis, as we have passed many others, without loss of substantial rights or self-respect; for I am unwilling to admit that there are madmen, either at the North or South, sufficiently formidable in power or in numbers to destroy the Union of the States; a Union which has been productive of inestimable good; a Union in which all sections and parts have contributed, in diverse though harmonious modes, to that common result of strength, stability and happiness, manifest to every eye, in every direction, throughout the length and breadth of this extended land.

In view, however of the momentous questions involved, it becomes the solemn duty of the National Executive to act with promptitude and firmness; the National Legislature with moderation and conciliation; and the public Press, throughout the country, with that regard to the rights of all sections and interests which its vast influence and responsibilities demand.

Every State can do something, and ought to do all that it can to avert the threatened danger. Let New-York set the example in this respect. Let her oppose no barrier; but, on the contrary, let her representatives in the Federal Legislature give their ready support to any settlement that shall be just and honorable to all; a settlement due alike to the cherished memories of the past, the mighty interests of the present, and the myriads of the future. Let her stand in an attitude of hostility to none; but, extending the hand of fellowship to all, and living up to the strict letter of that great fundamental law, the living and immortal bond of the union of the States, cordially unite with other members of the Confederacy in proclaiming and enforcing the determination that the Constitution shall be honored and the Union of the States shall be preserved.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 2.

$2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '64	104	
3,000	Erie R. 1st Mt. Bs	101	
4,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs	96⅛	
6,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mt Bs	83	
25,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p c. 1st Mt Sink'g Fd Con Bs	95	
2,000	Mich. So. 1st Mt Bs	80	
10,000	La C. & Mill. G. Bs	15	
5,000	Del. L. & W. 2d Mt	90	
14	Shoe & Leather Bk.	98	
150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	86	
40	do	86¾	
10	N. Y. Central R.	76⅞	
25	do	76¾	
850	do	77	
500	do	s10 76¾	
100	do	s15 76⅞	
585	Erie Railroad	40	
100	do	s8 39⅞	
250	do	40⅛	
105	Hud. R. Railroad	46	
50	do	46⅜	
300	do	47	
100	do	s15 46⅞	
50	do	b30 47	
580	Har. R. Preferred	36	
100	do	s20 36	
100	do	36¼	
25	do	36⅜	
20	Reading Railroad	37⅛	
20	do	37⅝	
450	do	38	
500	do	b30 38⅜	
150	Mich. Cen. R.	62⅜	
700	do	s30 62	
50	do	s20 62⅜	
550	do	62⅝	
600	Harlem Railroad	15	
200	Mich. So. & N. I R.	15¾	
1000	do	15½	
200	do	15¾	
70	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	35	
200	do	35¼	
20	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	65⅜	
50	do	66	
10	New-Jersey R.	126	
50	Panama Railroad	112	
10	do	112¼	
20	do	112¾	
395	Ill. C. R. Scrip	c 78	
100	do	s3 77	
100	do	s5 77	
100	do	c 77¼	
50	do	stwk 76⅝	
100	do	s30 75	
100	do	s30 75⅜	
125	Galena & Chic. R.	69	
25	do	69¼	
400	do	s10 69¾	
950	do	69⅝	
200	do	b30 69¾	
100	Cl. & Toledo R.	33	
350	do	33⅜	
100	do	s5 33⅜	
400	do	33⅞	
100	do	s10 33⅝	
1500	do	34	
200	do	b10 34⅜	
10	Ch. & Rock I. R.	54½	
600	do	s30 54⅜	
100	do	s30 54¾	
1275	do	55	
50	do	b15 55⅛	
50	do	b15 55⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C new	93	
1,000	Virg'a 6s, ex int	76	
1,000	Miss. State 6s	62	
5,000	do. s60 ex int	69	
5,000	do	70⅜	
5,000	do	71	
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, ex int	86	
1,000	E. R. 1st Mt. Bs	101½	
10,000	Mich Cen. 8 p c. 1st Mt Sink'g Fd Con Bs	95	
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	
35	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	85	
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	88	
25	do	89	
210	N. Y. Central R.	78¾	
150	do	s30 78⅝	
200	do	s15 78¾	
450	do	79	
35	Penn. Coal Co	78	
200	Erie Railroad	s5 40⅜	
11	do	40	
150	do	40⅜	
50	do	b30 40½	
150	do	40¾	
100	Hudson Riv. R.	48¾	
100	do	s30 48	
100	do	48¾	
100	do	b15 49	
100	do	49	
650	Harlem Railroad	16	
300	Harlem R. Pref	38⅝	
50	Mich. Central R.	84	
140	do	55	
100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	16¾	
370	do	16	
200	do	b30 16⅛	
300	do	16⅜	
600	do	s3 16¾	
20	Panama Railroad	113	
100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. R.	38	
100	do	s30 37⅝	
108	Ill. Central R. Scrip	78	
100	do	s30 77	
100	do	78¼	
50	do	s12 77⅜	
20	do	78¼	
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	opg 71	
100	do	opg 70¾	
25	do	70	
300	do	opg 70¾	
200	do	opg 70⅞	
1,660	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35	
500	do	s10 35	
600	do	34⅜	
200	do	34½	
300	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	56	
350	do	56⅜	
50	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	66	
20	do	66⅛	
50	do	67	
50	do	b10 67	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

THE NEW-YEAR opens on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street with a rise of *five per cent.* on nearly all Stock securities and speculative shares, and a more hopeful and buoyant feeling in financial and political affairs generally. In reference to the latter, the dispatches from Washington up to the adjournment of the Stock Exchange had not taken a very definite shape, but the fact that the Administration at Washington have taken a decided stand for the preservation of the Federal revenue laws at Charleston, and the defence of the flag and Constitution of the Government, inspires the most confident belief that the worst of our political trouble has been passed. The very conciliatory temper of the Message of the Governor of New-York on Federal affairs and the present sectional discussion, has also contributed to this feeling. Added to all which, so far as Stocks are concerned, is the circumstance that the market had been heavily oversold on most of the speculative shares, and especially so on several of the Railway stocks, which the London orders have been rapidly absorbing since the crisis was developed in November. We also remark the inauguration of a fresh speculation in several of the cheap or low-priced Western Shares, like Toledo, Michigan Southern and Michigan Central, and in the common and preferred shares of the Harlem Company, incident to a recent settlement of some of the financial difficulties of the concern, on the maturing common bonds and outstanding Albany Extension certificates of the Company. The shares of the Hudson River and Reading Roads participate in the general rise, and, altogether, the business of the Exchange this afternoon resumed the appearance of a strong speculative movement for the rise. The contingency that the main basis of this rise—the settlement of political troubles—may be impaired or overturned for the time by some unexpected violence at Charleston, or serious disagreement at Washington, appears to be lost sight of in the prevailing disposition to assume that the worst has been seen, and that a restoration of sectional harmony, through some action or another at Washington, is ultimately certain. That the imminence of a bloody collision between the Federal and State authorities has been greatly lessened by the turn of affairs in the Cabinet at Washington, and the general sentiment of the country to support the Administration in all measures dictated by honor and self-respect, as well as such as are due to the Constitution and laws of the General Government, while we are to have such a Government, there seems to be little question.

At the early session of the Stock Exchange the prices were 2@3 ℔ cent. higher than on Monday, but the business done was scarcely above a fair average, some uncertainty obtaining as to the real purport of the political rumors. At the Second Board the demand from buyers was renewed with increased eagerness, and more than the usual amount of transactions was accomplished, the market after the printed list continuing to show much firmness. Later in the afternoon, the course of prices was not materially changed, the dealings, however, being less excited. The following are about the closing quotations:

Central	76¾	Michigan Central	54⅛
Erie	40	Michigan Southern	16
Illinois Central	78¼	Mich. Guaranteed	37
Missouris ex div	71	Panama	113⅛
Pacific	89½	Galena	70
Hudson	48¼	Toledo	34⅛
Harlem	16	Quincy	66⅛
Harlem Preferred	38¾		

The Banks and private Banking-houses, and also the Sub-Treasury, have been busily employed to-day in the disbursement of the January dividends, the extent of which will, no doubt, be reflected in the morning by the heavily-increased clearances or exchange of checks between the Banks through the Clearing-House. The reinvestment of these dividends will probably be felt in the course of a few days, either on the purchase of dividend Securities at the Stock Exchange or of mercantile paper through the Discount Brokers. The market for Money at Bank is as easy as could be desired at 7 ℔ cent., where the securities offered are unexceptionable, and within reasonable date. The principal material for discount, outside of Bank, is in 60-day acceptances on first-class houses here, drawn from the South, and remitted from the Cotton ports as an Exchange operation. These go at from 10@12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, which is the more readily submitted to, as a much larger difference is secured at the points from which the bills are drawn.

The Exchanges on Europe continue easier and more decidedly in favor of this side than the most sanguine expectations could have relied upon after the receipt of nearly seven millions in Bullion from England. The *Kangaroo*, which was at first reported to have £10,000, delivered on Monday nearly £100,000, or $463,100 in value, and a further considerable sum is looked for by the *Australasian*, due to-night or in the course of to-morrow. On London, first-class bills for the next mail are quoted 104@105 ℔ cent. The Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Dec. 17:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Total for the week.	$699,503	$1,513,182	$2,294,601
Previously report'd.	60,689,734	66,775,593	100,956,056
Since Jan. 1	$61,350,237	$68,288,775	$103,250,657

COTTON MOVEMENT FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856
Rec. at P'ts.	1,619,000	2,143,000	1,781,000	1,051,000	1,488,000
Ex. to G. B.	693,000	821,000	537,000	334,000	312,000
Ex. to France.	177,000	194,000	249,000	111,000	141,000
Ex. other F.P.	102,000	91,000	132,000	84,000	96,000
Total Export.	972,000	1,106,000	918,000	529,000	751,000
St'k on hand.	865,000	865,000	712,000	552,000	694,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts.	161,000	199,000	148,000	102,000	148,000
Ex. to G. B.	88,000	93,000	58,000	33,000	30,000
Ex. to France.	21,000	16,000	21,000	9,000	14,000
Ex. other F.P.	13,000	9,000	19,000	7,000	11,000
Total Exports	122,000	118,000	99,000	49,000	65,000

MESSRS. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular, remark:

"The deficit reaches 524,000 bales; next week a further 50,000 or so must be added. The action of the Conventions of the various Southern States at their meetings during January will be closely watched. If resolutions of secession pass, which at the moment seem more than probable, the movement of Cotton to the seaboard of each seceding State must be interfered with for a time at least. Planters will not risk their property out of their hands, nor will buyers run the risk of having vessels sail without a clearance from the officers of the Federal Government."

The Governor of New-York, in his Annual Message, to-day, favors the temporary reimposition of tolls during the season of Canal navigation, upon the competing railways, but adds the additional suggestion that the special restriction to *two cents* ℔ mile, for passenger fares, on the New-York Central, should be so equalized as to bring this line under the more liberal rule of *three cents*, as under the General Railway law of 1850, now applied to all other lines. The two measures combined will strike the public, no doubt, as simply amounting to a tax upon the people who use the Central line. The State secures something for the Canals, in the shape of Summer tolls on freight on the railroad, and the Central Company find their equivalent in an increased charge upon passengers. There is much justice to the Company in the proposed arrangement, if the original compact is to be changed for the benefit of the Canal fund, but we cannot regard this policy in any other light than as another form of taxation upon the public, than a direct imposition, to which, as a means for the necessary support to the Canal Debt, the people of this great State have never objected.

The Governor states the fact that in the course of the various Constitutional amendments adopted in and since the year 1846, the annual charge upon the Canal revenues has grown to the large sum of $4,382,107, including cost of repairs and superintendence, and a contribution to the Sinking Fund which is to extinguish the principal of the several Canal Debts in eighteen years. While the revenues of 1860 show a most liberal *increase* in Canal tolls and a commendable retrenchment in the cost of repairs and superintendence over 1859, the resulting balance against the Canals in meeting the Constitutional requirements is still nearly two millions of dollars. The gross revenues are:

For tolls on the Erie Canal	$2 055,220 22	
Champlain Canal	114,128 11	$2,169,384 33
Oswego Canal		109,840 03
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		20,089 00
Chemung Canal		18,579 46
Crooked Lake Canal		683 34
Chenango Canal		22,214 37
Black River Canal		6,330 71
Genesee Valley Canal		30,801 74
Oneida Lake Canal		290 33
Baldwinville Canal		23 17
Oneida River improvement		1,012 98
Seneca River towing-path		115 06
Cayuga Inlet		103 44
Total from canal tolls		$2,379,534 04
From rent of surplus waters		1,767 24
From interest on current canal rev'es, &c		35,287 11
Total		$2,416,583 39

The charges upon these revenues are thus arranged in the Message:

1. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of the canals—which, during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, amounted to $726,976 03.

2. To pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to pay the principal of the canal debt as it existed on the 1st of June, 1846, $1,700,000.

3. To pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to pay the principal of the general fund debt, $350,000.

4. To pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to pay in eighteen years the canal debt of $12,000,000, contracted to enlarge and complete the canals, viz.:

Of interest	$710,000 00
Of Sinking Fund	406,242 65
Total	$1,116,242 65

5. For the support of Government, $200,000.

6. To pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to pay, in eighteen years, the floating debt loan of $2,500,000, contracted under authority of article 7, section 12, of the Constitution, and chapter 271 laws of 1859, $288,888 88.

7. The remainder to be expended each year upon the canals until they are completed, and after that as the Legislature may direct.

The Funded Debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1860, was, of

General Fund Debt	$6,505,654 37
Of Canal Debt	27,064,584 48
Making a total of	$33,570,238 85

The Stock or Funded Canal Debt outstanding on Sept. 30, was authorized by the Constitution as follows, viz.:

Pursuant to		Bearing Annual Interest of
Article 7, section 1	$10,721,998 99	$557,677 00
Article 7, section 3	13,200,000 00	782,000 00
Article 7, section 10	642,585 49	34,629 28
Article 7, section 12	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
Total	$27,064,584 48	$1,524,306 28

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	
Capital Stock	$11,807,545	$11,807,545	
Loans	27,072,905	26,927,097	Dec. 145,808
Specie	3,838,080	3,884,464	Inc. 46,384
Due from other banks	1,826,483	1,880,587	Inc. 54,074
Due to other banks	3,221,098	3,482,991	Inc 261,893
Deposits	15,216,612	15,133,744	Dec. 82,868
Circulation	2,629,430	2,610,716	Dec. 8,714

The Illinois Central Company's business for December was very active in freights for the South. The earnings for the month were $227,309 99, against $198,285 35; the sales of land, $151,114 12; the cash collected, $80,976 07. For the last quarter of 1859 and 1860, the comparative statement is:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Traffic	$682,019 04	$791,198 52	$108,279 48
Sales of land	77,394 23	632,049 05	554,654 81
Cash collected	172,027 38	321,279 12	149,251 74
Total	$932,340 66	$1,744,526 69	$812,186 03

We are requested to state that the interest on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid as usual at the Mercantile Bank.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1860.

Balance to credit "Income Account," after dividend, Jan. 3, 1860, per statement		$950,518 86
Add—Excess of receipts over estimate for portion of December, 1859		10,227 55
Total		$960,746 41
Deduct—Payment for portion of Sterling Bonds, retired in December, 1859, the balance having been paid from the Sinking Fund		442,830 13
Surplus after dividends of 1859		$517,916 28
Receipts—from Dec. 31, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1860:		
For Passengers	$688,378 74	
For Freight, merchandise, (including baggage)	618,578 04	
For Freight, treasure	128,046 38	
For Mail transportation	50,000 00	
For Miscellaneous, wharfage, light money, interest, &c.	14,972 66	
For Earnings uncollected, or for which returns have not been received, estimated	50,000 00	$1,550,875 82
Total		$2,068,702 10
Deduct—Interest on Sterling Bonds, (£540,000,) with Exchange and Commission	$186,466 45	
Interest on Convertible Bonds, $24,000, at 7 ℔ ct.	1,680 00	
Running Expenses, including materials, repairs, subsistences, labor, &c.	406,050 55	
Equipment Account—new cars, &c.	17,019 32	
Permanent improvements, (paid for out of income account, *Construction* being closed.)		
New wharves	20,072 13	
Water works	15,204 16	
Dredging machines	18,489 96	
Stone breakers and engines	5,000 00	
Total	$75,785 57	
Office Expenses	22,904 73	
New-Granadian Government—Proportion mail receipts	10,000 00	$702,889 30
Total		$1,365,992 80
Dividend No. 16, paid July 2, 1860, on $4,976,000, 6 ℔ ct.	$298,560 00	
Dividend No. 17, payable Jan. 2, 1861, on $4,976,000, 6 ℔ cent.	298,560 00	
New-Granadian Government, Proportion of do.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Nicholas Nickleby—The Conjugal Lesson—Specter Bridegroom.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Pauline—Tom Noddy's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Cataract of the Ganges—Four Lovers—Therese.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Adrienne Lecouvreur.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Monster of St. Michael.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—What is It?—Aztec Children—South African Aborigines.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway—Farces, Pantomimes, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Sam Cowell—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning lead to the hope that, with the opening of the new year, a different course of policy towards the Southern agitators has been determined upon by the Administration. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, which has recently returned with the expedition sent out to survey the proposed route for a railroad across the Isthmus at Chiriqui, together with another war-vessel at Norfolk, has been ordered to be kept in readiness to proceed to Charleston at a moment's warning, and a rumor is current that all the important Southern posts are to be immediately reinforced. Another significant indication is to be found in the fact that the militia of the District of Columbia is to be reorganized, the Secretary of War having, at the recommendation of Gen. Scott, appointed Capt. Charles Stone as Inspector-General for the accomplishment of that object. A still further indication will be recognized in the action of the President yesterday. It was understood that he would send in to Congress a special message in reference to affairs in South Carolina, but this was delayed, and instead, he sent in a nomination for "Collector of Revenue in the neighborhood of Charleston Harbor." The name of the individual nominated to this important position is not known with certainty, though William McIntire, of New-York, is mentioned as probably the person.

The great feature of Congressional proceedings yesterday was the speech of Mr. Baker, the new Republican Senator from Oregon, in response to the secession speech of Senator Benjamin, delivered on Monday. It was a masterly effort, and a triumphant refutation of the arguments of the Senator from Louisiana. He denied the right of secession *in toto*, and conclusively proved, from uncontrovertible authorities, that the Constitution, instead of being a mere compact between sovereign States, is, in fact, a perpetual bond between the people of the whole country. Mr. Baker, without concluding, yielded to a motion to adjourn; but before the adjournment took place, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked and obtained leave to present a preamble and resolution virtually sanctioning the demand of South Carolina that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the fortifications in Charleston harbor, though not expressly saying so in so many words. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. In the House, the day was spent principally in an effort to get a vote on a resolution of inquiry in reference to the late rebellious movements in South Carolina, and of course involving an investigation of the position of the Administration regarding the question of secession. The House adjourned with the understanding that the vote is to be taken to-day. Two documents from New-Jersey, relating to the condition of the Union—one, a memorial from the citizens of Newark, and the other the resolutions passed at the late Union meeting at Trenton—were referred to the Special Committee. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

Telegraphic reports from North Carolina and Georgia assert that the Government fortifications and arsenals have been seized in those States, and that they are in possession of the Srate troops.

The time of the South Carolina Convention is now mostly spent in secret session, and probably very little that is actually done is permitted to be made public. A communication was on Tuesday received from the Commissioners in Washington, but it was immediately laid on the table, to be considered secretly. An ordinance has been passed which defines and prescribes the punishment for treason. It declares that treason consists in levying war against the State, adhering to its enemies, and giving them aid and comfort—for all which the penalty is "death without the benefit of clergy." Another ordinance provides that all judicial powers shall revert to the State; and another that all powers heretofore vested in Congress shall be vested in the General Assembly of the State.

The Legislature of the State of New-York assembled on Tuesday the 1st inst. In the Assembly Mr. D. C. Littlejohn was reelected Speaker *viva voce*, and Mr H. A. Risley Clerk. The proceedings yesterday opened with the reading of the Governor's Message, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Webster gave notice of a bill for a New-York Sunday law; Mr. Benedict of a bill to amend the Bribery laws; Mr. Woodruff of a bill to repeal Sec. 42 of the Metropolitan Police law relating to Sunday traffic. Mr. Robinson submitted a compromise of the Slavery question, in the shape of resolutions providing for the admission of Kansas as a State with her present Constitution, and that the whole remaining territory be divided into two great States, which should be admitted into the Union as soon as they adopt Constitutions Republican in form, whether tolerating Slavery or not. Laid over. A motion of Mr. Barber to appoint a Select Committee of nine on Federal Relations was laid on the table. In the Senate yesterday, after the reading of the Governor's Message, Mr. Spinola, (Dem.,) of Queens County, presented a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that treason exists in one of the States of the Confederacy, and directing the Governor to tender to the President of the United States the services of the militia of this State to aid in enforcing the laws and preserving the Union; also, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the condition of the military force of the State, and, if necessary, to report a bill to raise $10,000,000 to properly arm the State. The resolutions, together with that part of the Governor's Message relating to national affairs, were referred to a Select Committee of five. Mr. Colvin offered resolutions touching the Fugitive Slave law, and Slavery in the Territories, recommending modifications in the former, and pledging the State to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty in the latter. Laid on the table. Mr. Manierre gave notice of a bill to repeal all the New-York City Railroad bills passed last year; Mr. Lawrence of a bill to repeal the "Personal Liberty bill" of 1840; Messrs. Grant and Goss of a bill to repeal the capital punishment law of last year, and Mr. Ramsey of a bill to amend the divorce law.

The Pennsylvania Legislature also met on the 1st instant and organized. The Message of Gov. Packer was read in both Houses yesterday. It takes firm ground against the constitutional right of secession; at the same time it recommends a careful examination of the alleged reasons for the movement, and when found to be valid, that the causes be removed and security given for the future. It recommends the passage of a law permitting a temporary sojourn of slaves with their masters in the State, and that the rights of the master during such sojourn be protected. It suggests the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and its extension to California. On Tuesday Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, introduced into the Senate a preamble and resolutions expressing the willingness of Pennsylvania to pass all necessary laws for the redress of real grievances of any sister State, and a desire to cultivate friendly relations with all; at the same time it avows adhesion to the doctrines of Jackson's proclamation against nullification, and pledges itself to contribute men and means for the preservation of the Union. They were referred to a select Committee of five, who yesterday made a favorable report, which, after some discussion, was laid over. In the House, Mr. Randall offered a series of resolutions, which were laid over under the rule, recommending a repeal of all acts impeding the free execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and declaring it to be the duty of every citizen to aid in the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled yesterday and organized, though it is understood that Gov. Andrew's message will not be sent in until Saturday. The presiding officers of both Houses made brief allusions to the prevailing excitement. In regard to the Personal Liberty law, the President of the Senate remarked that Massachusetts had been accused of unfaithfulness, but said that she had always been ready to submit to judicial decision.

The mails by the *North American*, whose arrival at Portland has been announced, reached this City yesterday. London journals are of one day's later date than those previously received. Notice is again taken in the *Times* of the agitation in this country, and the *pros* and *cons* of secession are argued at length. The *Times* reduces the doctrine of peaceable secession to an absurdity when it supposes that, under such a theory, any one of the States can destroy the Union while nothing is left to the Union itself but to act as well as it may the part of victim and martyr. From the continent of Europe we hear, on good authority, that negotiations are on foot for the sale of Venetia. Upon one point people seem to be agreed, that either by war or diplomacy, Venetia shall be made Italian during the ensuing Spring.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived below last night, but was unable to come up on account of thick weather. Her advices are one day later than those by the *North American*.

A telegram from Fort Kearney, dated July 1, announces the arrival there on that date of the California Pony Express, with San Francisco news to Dec. 19. The news is unimportant. There had been incessant rains since the last Express, entirely obstructing business, but of great benefit to the farming interest.

There was much excitement, yesterday, on the Stock Exchange, following the advent of the New Year, and the appearance of various political dispatches from Washington, most of which held out the hope of an early settlement of the troubles between the North and South. The average rise of the day was about *five per cent.*

A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour, which advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Wheat and Corn were in fair request at firmer prices. Cotton was active and buoyant, Middling Upland closing at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Provisions, Groceries, Hay, Hops, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Scotch Pig Iron, were in limited demand. Hides, Tobacco, Whisky, Laths and Beeswax, were rather more sought after. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street was all thrown into Wednesday this week, on account of the Tuesday holiday. Business was not as lively, however, yesterday, as might have been supposed. The stock of prime beef, mutton, pork and poultry previously laid in is not all consumed, so that butchers' wants were comparatively light, the 2,172 head fully sufficing. Only 2,771 bullocks have been sold during the week at all the City markets. Supposing the supply would be short, holders asked and obtained an advance of ¼c. in the morning, which fell to ¼c. at noon, and disappeared altogether before night, the closing sales being very slow and dull....Prime beeves commanded 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. net....Milch cows are quite dull this week, and if the distilleries around the City close their operations, as some will probably do, the trade will be even worse....Veal calves sell readily as fast as they arrive, the good ones at 7c. ℔ lb., live weight....Sheep and lambs are worth about 25c. each more than one week ago. A few prime lots were weighed off at 5c.@5½c....Hogs sell as fast as they arrive, at ¼c.@¼c. advance from previously reported prices.

The Resurrection of the Government—The First Step Towards Peace.

Thank God, there are indications that we again have a GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES! Our news from Washington reports that the President has at last repelled the fatal seductions of Disunion, and aroused to a sense of his duties and responsibilities as the Executive,—sworn to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the American Union. It is reported that he has informed the South Carolina Commissioners that they cannot be received or treated in any other capacity than as Commissioners from one of the States of the Union;—that he has decided that Major Anderson shall be reinforced to any extent which his emergencies may require;—and that two vessels of war, lying at Norfolk, have been ordered to be made ready for immediate departure to the port of Charleston.

We hope and pray that this intelligence may not prove to be untrue. It will arouse throughout the land the most heartfelt applause. It will revive the confidence and trust of the nation,—which had begun to droop and falter under the pestiferous presence and influence of Disunionism in the councils of the Administration. The gallant exploit of Major Anderson has touched the American heart as nothing has done before since Gen. Taylor declined to surrender to the overwhelming army of Santa Anna. And if Mr. Buchanan will now sustain, with vigor and a prudent but unshakable determination, that noble officer, in his most difficult and responsible position, he will win for himself the grateful plaudits of the great nation whose power he wields, and whose honor is intrusted to his keeping. We assure him there is no party feeling in this matter in any part of the country. The peril of the hour sweeps away all thought of party rivalry, and silences every whisper of partisan contention. In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Spinola, one of the boldest and most ultra Democrats in that body, introduced resolutions authorizing the State Government to raise *ten millions of dollars* and a *hundred thousand men*, if needed, to suppress rebellion and maintain the integrity of the American Union. *And both can be had at a week's notice if they are required.* The same spirit has shown itself in the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and from every State of the mighty West, when the occasion calls for it, will come the same demand, backed by millions of men and of money, that the Union must and shall be preserved. Mr. Buchanan cannot take too high or too resolute a tone upon this subject. Let him look to the People for support. It is his duty to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the honor unstained of the American flag. Let him perform that duty, in the high spirit of an American patriot,—and he will win the permanent gratitude and applause of the great body of the people of the United States.

But it must not be supposed that this universal longing for a more vigorous national policy, springs from a desire to have South Carolina *coerced* into remaining in the Union. The action or the fortunes of South Carolina, or of the whole South, weigh less than a feather in the scale. What is demanded now is *evidence that we have a Government*—that we have still at Washington a representation of the power and authority of the Nation—that the Union and the Constitution "still live,"—and that, too, not by sufferance, not by toleration, not at the mercy of any one State or any ten,—but by their own inherent and inextinguishable vitality, by the will of the People, justly represented and vigorously enforced by those whom they have placed at the head of their affairs. We want to know that there is still a Government *that can govern*,—not the mere shell and skeleton of authority,—but a vital, vigorous power that can execute the laws, uphold the honor of the American flag, protect the property of the Government, and make itself respected, whatever fortune may betide. Whether the Union is to be shattered or preserved,—whether States secede or not—whether war or peace follow in the footsteps of a vigorous policy, are matters of secondary consequence. The main,—the indispensable point is that we shall not be disgraced,—that anarchy shall not begin at head-quarters, that the high guardians of the Constitution shall not themselves set fire to the fabric, and lead the hellish work of its destruction. Let Mr. Buchanan give the country assurance of this, and everything else will be attended to in due time. When the anchor has been thrown out, and the great Ship of State is felt to be firm and immovable in the teeth of the howling tempest, the spars, and the rigging, and the cargo can be looked after at leisure.

Under no conceivable circumstances must Major Anderson be abandoned by the Government, or the fortress he holds be surrendered to any power hostile to the Government of the United States. There is no need of war—there need be no call for troops to cross the borders of a single Southern State. But every Federal fort at every menaced point should be made impregnable. There need be no attempt, as yet, to retake Fort Moultrie, or recover possession of the revenue cutter which a perjured officer has betrayed into the hands of South Carolina. It is humiliating, it is true, that Federal property should thus have been abandoned and given over to the enemies of the Union. But the past is past, and it is not wise to incur, in the attempt to remedy its errors, risks out of proportion to the advantages to be gained. Let us look to the present and the future. Let it be understood that the forts and other property now in possession of the Government must and shall remain so; that whatever troops and munitions of war may be needed to render them secure will forthwith be sent to them; and that any attack upon them will be at the peril of those who make it. If this had been done three months ago, we should have been saved from the fearful storm which now rages throughout the South. If it is done now, promptly and effectually, it will save us from infinitely greater perils in the future. We do not believe it would cost one drop of blood,—but if it did, that drop would purchase immunity from a thousand hereafter. In a critical emergency, no policy is so dangerous as that of fear. None is so wise and safe as the resolute policy of doing right, and leaving wrong to recoil on the heads of those who do it.

Let the Government thus anchor itself,—let it once thus place itself in an attitude of authority and power,—the only attitude which becomes a great nation under any emergency of its affairs,—and then we can talk about *Compromises* to some purpose. But until that is done, all talk of adjustments and compromises is idle and useless, because it is premature. Who has authority to offer, or to accept them? Who has a right to say what will "satisfy" the South,—or whether the North deems it essential to satisfy the South at all? We see that there are ten or fifteen discontented States,—but their degrees of discontent are as various as their numbers. No two of them are acting in concert. Not one of them has made any specific and intelligible statement of its grievances,—and we have no reason to believe that even upon this point any three of them could at once agree. There is no harmony of interests, no unity of councils, no concert of action, among them. The attempt to "compromise" with communities in such a state of disintegration, is as idle as the effort to compromise with the individual members of a raging mob.

We pay all due honor to those Northern men, and especially to those Northern Republicans, who have insisted upon the paramount duty of saving the Union, even at the sacrifice of something of party principle, and much more of party feeling. We do not underrate the courage nor the profound regard for the public good which has prompted Mr. Thurlow Weed, in this State, to throw the whole weight of his great political influence into the scale of compromise and conciliation,—nor do we doubt in the least that his efforts will do good. But for any distinct, practical compromise *the time has not arrived*. The elements for such an adjustment as would bring permanent peace to the country, (and neither section wants any other,) do not yet exist. No man and no body of men has any power to pledge the North, nor is there any authority clothed with power to act for the South. It is not for this Congress to say whether the Missouri line shall be restored,—nor has anybody the right to say that if restored, the South would accept it as a final end of the "irrepressible conflict." All these questions,—and all others growing out of this emergency, *belong to the coming Administration*. The people have committed to them the direction and control of their affairs. They will be responsible for the peace of the country,—and for that essential and equal justice to every State and to every section by which alone peace can be secured.

But men say this will be too late. The South will not wait. The Border States will be dragged into the maelstrom of disunion before that time arrives. Those States may as well understand, that they have duties to perform in this matter as well as the North. They have quite as much at stake as we have. Their interest in the Union is as real and as profound as ours. And they must undertake the control of their own conduct, at least to this extent, if they have the slightest desire for the preservation of their rights or the protection of their interests, in or out of the Union. The dissolution of this Union,—the overthrow of this Government, is not a thing to be accomplished in a day or in a month. It is not to be the hot achievement of momentary wrath, nor the instant result of a vote in Conventions or mass meetings. The Southern States may plunge themselves into fearful perils and greatly embarrass their own freedom of action, by the rash measures they may adopt. But that is at least quite as much their affair as ours,—and they have duties to perform in connection with it, quite as imperative as any that devolve upon us.

We are in favor of all just and proper measures of compromise made at the right time, and on the right basis. But we distrust the wisdom of thrusting upon the hot rage of the active Disunionists at the present moment, promises and pledges which we have no right to give, and which they have not the slightest disposition to take. Whatever is to be done on either side, should be done with dignity and a deliberate weighing of consequences. When this controversy is settled, we wish it to be *finally* and *decisively* settled. There never will be a better time for insisting upon such a settlement than now. The country is rich,—the hearts of the people are prepared for it,—and all men of all parties and all sections desire to know, once for all, what are to be the permanent relations of Slavery to the Federal Government. But let us have no patch-work,—no hasty, crude propping of the constitutional fabric. Let us have nothing rushed through in the heat of a panic, to be deplored and execrated by either party when the clouds shall have blown over. Whatever is done must be done with deliberation,—after a full study of the whole case, and with a clear and complete knowledge of the public sentiment in every section of the country.

In our judgment the present public sentiment in nearly all the Southern States is the result of an utter misapprehension of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. It has been brought about by the most steady, relentless and infamous crusade of falsehood that ever disgraced the history of any civilized country. So long as that feeling prevails, no compromise can be made which will be worth the paper on which it is written. That misapprehension must be removed, as a preliminary step to any adjustment which will last a year, or give the slightest satisfaction to either section. It could be removed at once, if the intelligent men of the Southern States had the courage to tell what they know to be the truth about the Republican Party, and the man who has been chosen President of the United States. But as long as they assent in silence to the infamous falsehoods by which both are slandered;—as long as they lend themselves to the schemes of the conspirators by repeating their Shibboleth, and echoing their epithets, and countenancing their bald and shameless perversions of truth;—as long as they join in suppressing the real sentiments, and reiterated declarations of Mr. Lincoln, and permit the most glaring forgeries to be palmed off upon their people as the genuine expression of his opinions;—so long as they allow even their slaves to hear the Republicans spoken of as *blacks*,—and the President Elect as pledged to set them free,—they must not expect, nor do they deserve, that we of the North shall assume all the burden of preserving a Union which is worth far more to them than it is to us,—and which is imperiled only by their flagrant neglect of the most solemn duties that devolve upon citizens of a free Republic.

According to present appearances, there is but one thing which will dissipate these false apprehensions of Republican ascendency,—and that is, *actual experience of a Republican Administration*. Six months of the actual practical administration of affairs under Mr. Lincoln will do more to allay the Southern panic,—to refute the falsehoods which have wrought this wrong, and to restore peace and harmony to the country, than all the compromises that groundless wrath on the one hand can extort from irrational fears on the other.

The Movement in Texas.

Yielding to the irresistible pressure of the people of Texas, Gen. Houston has summoned a meeting of the Legislature for Jan. 21. Indications are not wanting that this act of compliance is far from cordial, and that the old hero sympathizes not at all with the policy and aims of secession. There is a direct bluntness about the call which confirms such belief. The meeting, for instance, instead of being fixed after the popular Convention, which meets Jan. 28, should have excited public feeling to an irreducible heat, is made preliminary to that assembly, thus rendering what conservative influences may still survive in the Legislature available timely to tranquillize the prevalent excitement. Nor is the necessity for the measure argued solely from the state of Federal relations. It is also ascribed to the turbulent condition of the frontier Indians, and to the important circumstance that "the Treasury is without means either to defend the frontier, or to meet ordinary expenses of the Government."

Nothing could more unmistakably demonstrate the ignorance in which this single-minded Governor is plunged in regard to the established tactics of the Disunionists,—or else his resolute hostility to their plot. The plan elsewhere adopted in all cases is to begin the movement by dropping an impenetrable veil over the poverty and peril of the State proposing to secede; to vote money as if the Treasury were exhaustless, and arm men as if there were no enemies to defy but Northern invaders; the insurrectionary tendencies of slaves being perhaps suspended in view of so golden an opportunity for revolt. As the pinch becomes sharper, as in South Carolina, the spirit of braggadocio grows fainter; the deliberations of the leaders are secret; and we only detect the real sufferings their madness inflicts, by the popular outcry at the stringency of direct taxes and forced loans. And it is not to be supposed these States are any nearer solvency than Texas. There is not one of them able to sustain its independence, garnished as it must be with the trappings of war, and the expense of diplomatic intercourse, for the space of a twelvemonth; not one of them but would be presently in the market as a mendicant for loans, which no capitalist can be found to advance to statesmen so rash, and financiers so unskilled and imprudent.

The only difference between Texas and its fellows is, that with its plentiful lack of means, it has not only to arm against the possibility of negro insurrection, but also to repress the excesses of the savages who have desolated the western counties,—to protect a foreign frontier, and to resist any attempt of the National Government to vindicate its authority in the State. These obligations, so much more grave and urgent than are suffered elsewhere among the seceders, will make secession for Texas, with its beggared treasury, a performance of singular difficulty. It is scarcely possible that the inhabitants of the section exposed to Indian outrages, and whose only security lies in the presence of Federal forts and garrisons, will cheerfully consent to have this safeguard removed, upon a speculation that the State may hereafter obtain money and procure soldiers. The proclamation of Gov. Houston will enforce attention to this danger.

An Argument in the Census.—The South has always entertained an aversion to the visit of the Census Marshal. And for obvious reasons. The returns are uniformly unfavorable to the claims set up in behalf of the industrial institution which is the vital element of Southern society; they disclose no advance in the social or material welfare of the population; they exhibit a growing disproportion between the development of the classes which represent capital, and those which represent labor. Perhaps no more striking evidence of this humiliating disparity can be found than in the returns of the current census for Charleston and New-York. The population of the former city in 1850 was 42,985, in 1860 it was 40,194—a decrease of four per cent. New-York is properly composed of an aggregate of towns, whose inhabitants are either the business-men of its mart, or who manufacture wares to be sold in its shops. To restrict the population to the mere Island of Manhattan would be a stretch of literalism which would disregard all economical and statistical laws. The real population of New-York may therefore be counted as in the subjoined table:

	1850.	1860.	Increase per cent.
New-York, (proper)	515,547	814,277	58
Brooklyn	127,618	273,425	114
Newark	38,894	72,955	85
Jersey City	6,856	29,256	327
Total	688,915	1,189,913	

Here is a net increase of *seventy-two per cent.*, against the decline of four per cent. in the future capital of a great Southern Confederation. Where figures bespeak so broad a difference between the result of the industrial systems of the two sections, words may safely be omitted.

Collection of Debts in South Carolina.

The secession of South Carolina from the Union formed by the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, raises very important and serious questions touching the rights of the citizens of all the other States and of all subjects of foreign Governments. By the United States Constitution it is declared that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the "*supreme law of the land*"—that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may establish. This provision, conferring the power upon the General Government to establish tribunals of its own in every State, was to enable the citizens of the other States, and subjects of all foreign Governments, to prosecute their rights in each State under the jurisdiction of the United States. It had for its object a harmonious distribution of justice throughout the *Union*—and to confine the States in their judicial sovereignty to cases between their own citizens—and to prevent an undue exercise of power by any State over the rights of citizens of other States, or over the rights of foreigners, and thus preclude a conflict of laws. These conflicts of power and right necessarily arise after contracts have been entered into.

The Constitution of the United States, therefore, wisely declares that the judicial power vested in the United States Supreme Court shall not only extend to all cases arising under it, or under laws made in pursuance of it, or under treaties made by the United States,—but also to controversies between citizens of *different* States, or between citizens of any State and subjects of foreign Governments. And further, each State is expressly prohibited by the United States Constitution from making anything "but silver and gold coin" a legal tender in payment of debts.

By the *Secession Ordinance* South Carolina has swept away, not only the *Federal Courts* within her bounds, but has declared that the United States Constitution and United States laws have no force within her limits; and the question whether "gold and silver coin" constituted the only legal tender, in payment of debts, was mooted by the *Convention* which had just adopted the Ordinance of Secession. What becomes of the cases in law and in equity, in Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, now pending and undetermined in the United States Circuit and District Courts in the District of South Carolina? When, and how, and under what laws, and by what Judges, are those cases to be finally heard, tried, and disposed of? *What* will South Carolina make a legal tender, in payment of debts? How will *foreigners* residing in other *States*, and subjects of European Powers, be treated by the Courts of South Carolina? What chance will *they* have of even-handed justice in such Courts? These parties have contracted with the citizens of South Carolina under the Constitution and statutes of the United States as the "supreme law of the land." Will this "supreme law" be regarded *now* by the Courts of South Carolina in adjudicating upon rights based upon or growing out of such contracts—especially when the controversy is between her citizens and *foreigners*?

What South Carolina and her citizens have already received from the *North*, or from subjects of foreign Powers, cannot be easily got back. But future contracts and implications with that State, or with her citizens, will be made or incurred only by those who do not *think*, or read and consider. The gulf of *secession* has no bottom. It is a yawning abyss swallowing up all individual rights. Who can predict how soon *ex-post-facto* laws or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, or laws making *cotton bales*, at a fixed valuation, a legal tender in payment of debts, will be passed by the *South Carolina Nation*, now that it is free from the Constitution and laws of the United States. Will the *North*,—will Great Britain, or the subjects of any foreign power, continue to trade and traffic with such a nation? Can such a *nation* borrow money in any of the money markets of the *world*?

The City Chamberlain and the Park Bank.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication:

The Park Bank, New-York, Jan. 2, 1860.

R. T. Haws, Esq., Comptroller.

Dear Sir: Permit me to call your attention to an article in the Tuesday's issue of The New-York Times, headed "City Chamberlain," &c., in which the following words occur: "When an order is given to the Park Bank to transfer the City account to the Broadway Bank, the former institution has to ask for an extension of one month."

As that statement is calculated to do great injustice to the Park Bank, and is known to you to be wholly untrue, I take the liberty of asking from you as the proper and authoritative source a refutation of that erroneous statement.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

REPLY OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller's Office, Jan. 2, 1861.

Chas. A. Macy, Esq., Cashier, &c.:

Sir: Your letter of this morning in reference to an article in the New-York Times, is received. It is due to you to state that no order has been given by me to transfer the City Funds from the Park Bank;—and further, that in two interviews with the President, he has assured me of the ability and readiness of the Bank to pay over the balance of the funds on deposit within twenty-four hours if required to do so.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

We regret the error which is so fully corrected in the preceding correspondence. The original statement was made on what we regarded as entirely reliable authority. We find on inquiry, however, that the error arose from mistaking a personal request of the Chamberlain for an official request from the officers of the Bank. Our remarks were not intended to intimate any doubt of the entire solvency of the Bank which, stands among the best in the City.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Beginning of the Session—Appearance of the House—What They Look Like—How They Swear.

The Governor's Message—How They Swear Again.

Warlike Manifestations—Efficiency of the Militia—Senator Spinola with his War Paint On—Repeal of the Railroad Bills—Officers of the House—How long the Machine will Run, &c., &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

"By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes."

Surely it must be—it is the Legislature. It comes upon us this time with the new year—making an awkward gap in our time-honored festival. Fortunately for us, and for the army of ladies that would otherwise be martyrs to a huge residuum of sweet cakes and pickled oysters, the session is short. Only, so long, indeed, as to ratify and fix with the oath and the symbol of office the will of the people and the decrees of King Caucus.

Senators hardly so much as said "how-dy-do" to each other, and to the old chairs that had been cooling for them these nine months aback, before they dissolved again, and betook themselves to the more congenial and, perchance, more appropriate avocation of "calling."

The House always has the laboring oar of the early session. It has 128 persons to swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and faithfully to discharge the duties of Members of Assembly. The official records call this taking the oath of office—in times past the irreverent have intimated that it was "subornation of perjury." Looking over the faces today as they sit, like the four-and-twenty fiddlers, all in a row, I wonder how many of all the elect have bethought them of the intact meaning of the swear they took yesterday, as they stood gathered in a ring with the Bible for a common centre, and the Secretary of State reciting the formula. There are one or two, or perhaps a half-dozen, or may be a score, that perchance, I have a suspicion, will give a liberal construction to the administered oath. I shall be agreeably astonished if even more than that do not come out of "the hundred days" with a weakened regard for the forms of law, and an appreciation of the money value of an Assemblyman's position, that is totally unwarranted by the Constitution of the State of New-York that they have so earnestly sworn to regard. But, as Mrs. Partington would say, "let us not expectorate." In good time we shall see of what stuff our legislators of 1861 are made.

I think, I can even now, however, speak confidently of the efficiency of the officers of the House. In all that constitutes a presiding officer, Mr. Littlejohn has no superior. His capacity is unquestioned—it is undoubted. Mr. Risley, the Clerk, is new to the duties of the desk. But a week's experience, with his natural abilities, will bring him out wonderfully. He has intelligence and readiness for a half dozen Clerks, and that urbanity of manners and evenness of temper that will smooth the rugged ways of the session and make the path of legislation smooth and easy.

The session of both Houses this morning was wearily occupied in hearing the Governor's Message read. You will have it in all its length and breadth to present to the readers of the Times to-morrow. Pardon the pun, will you, if I express the wish that it had less length and more breadth. As an annual communication, it is an ample review of all things—the Prince of Wales and the Japanese included—but as a Message, to use a most delicate phrase, it is utterly impotent. Each will review it for himself; and, for myself, I want to protest against its entire scope,—as an exaltation of the Executive, an insult to the Judiciary, a patronizing of the State Departments, and a dictation to the Legislature. Sitting around the circle of the Assembly as the Message is being read, I can see many a shrug of the shoulder, and hear almost as many demonstrations of disapproval as there are sentences. I venture the prediction that in no one of the essential points of the Message will the Governor's recommendations be followed. The two leading propositions I know will not be. When the Legislature of this State permits an increase of fare on the Central Railroad, it will be when the legislation is less free from the influences of that Corporation than it is now. When the law of 1840 is repealed, you may look for a differently constituted body to do it than that which confronts the Speaker's desk A. D. 1861. Make a note of that.

From the proceedings of the Senate you will judge that the temper of the upper House is not in harmony with the spirit of concession which breathes through the Message. Senator Spinola's resolutions, looking to the arming of the State, and to the timely appropriation of money, were received with decided approval by the people outside of the chamber, as well as by his colleagues. Senator Manierre will tomorrow introduce a resolution instructing the Military Committee of the Senate to inquire and report upon the military condition of the State, and to report what changes are necessary to render it efficient. He will follow this resolution with a bill to promote and encourage the efficiency of officers in the Militia. The bill proposes to vacate all commissions of regiment and company officers that have run more than seven years, and to direct elections for officers. The officers superceded are to become supernumerary, with all the privileges and exemptions of their commissions, except being in command. It is anticipated that the provisions of this bill would vacate at least three quarters of the commissions, and afford opportunity for the privates to choose active, efficient commandants.

So much of the Governor's Message as refers to our Federal relations, will have reference to a Select Committee in the Senate, and I am much mistaken if we do not have a report that will put the Empire State on higher ground than that taken in the Message.

The Governor omitted in his message to mention anything of what is civilly called "the objectionable legislation of last Winter." Probably he thought enough capital had come to him already, without fishing for more out of that pool. Indeed, I believe that instead of recommending the repeal of the railroad bills of last year, he urges the passage of more, or as he phrases it, "that the number of railroads in the upper part of the City be increased." But, as a reminder of what the Governor had omitted, and as intimation of what would be the fate of his recommendation, Mr. Robinson, this morning, gave notice in the Assembly that he should at an early day introduce bills to repeal the several railroad grants made last Winter. There will be some strange figuring when these repealing bills come to be acted on. I shall be strangely mistaken if they pass. I don't think anybody (except the believing ones) wants that done. At least, I don't believe that those who voted for them, or he who vetoed them, will particularly desire to encounter them again.

There is much talk of a speedy termination of the session, of pushing the work, and all that sort of thing. Such talk is as familiar as household words. I always hear it through the first weeks of January; I never hear it through the succeeding month; and so the middle of April comes and goes before I can make garden, trim grape-vines, and set my little plantation in order for the Summer's growth and the Autumn vintage. Don't believe, therefore, that the Legislature will die out much before the $3 a day is exhausted.

LEO.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The Clerk, James Terwilliger, Esq., called the roll, and a quorum of the Senate being in attendance, Lieut.-Gov. Campbell addressed the Senators as follows:

"Senators: Permit me to congratulate you upon your return here in health to resume your official duties. The annual session of this body is practically limited to one hundred days; this fact, with the knowledge that the business of legislation in this State is increasing each year, should admonish you of the necessity of giving all important subjects that may be presented for your consideration, early and prompt attention—particularly the bills relating to our public works, and the annual appropriation and supply bills for the support of our State Government. There is a constant effort upon the part of many of the citizens of this State to seek special legislation for the accomplishment of objects that can be obtained under general laws; and you will allow me to say that if the bills to which I have referred receive an early consideration, and you shall adopt some rule to discourage the special legislation to which I have alluded, you will be prepared to unite with the Assembly in an early adjournment of this session. You may rest assured of my best efforts to discharge the duties devolving upon the Chair with fairness and impartiality, and I trust I may rely upon your aid and assistance to give effect to the rules which you shall adopt for my guidance and your government.

Senators Walrad and Connolly were appointed a

Committee to inform the Assembly that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

Senators P. P. MURPHY and J. McL. MURPHY were appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor.

Adjourned until 11 to-morrow.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Governor's private Secretary presented the Governor's Annual Message, which was read.

Mr. SPINOLA offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one of the States of the Confederacy; and

Whereas, It is the religious, as well as the patriotic, duty of each State, in its sovereign capacity, as well as that of each citizen, to make every necessary sacrifice for the preservation of this Union of States, as they were united by WASHINGTON and his associates; and

Whereas, The State of New-York is now, as it ever has been and ever will be, unalterably and uncompromisingly in favor of the Union as it is; therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Governor be, and he hereby is, directed, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to tender to the President of the United States the services of the Militia of the State, to be used in such manner, and at such times, as the President may deem best to preserve the Union, and enforce the Constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby directed to inquire into the condition, efficiency and available strength of the military forces of the State, and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable day what legislation, if any, is necessary to render that branch of Government fully effective for any exigency that may arise; and, if requisite, that the said Committee report a bill to raise $10,000,000 to properly arm the State.

Mr. SPINOLA, on presenting the above, said he believed the time was approaching when old party divisions must be temporarily laid aside, and all good citizens unite for the preservation of the Union, and put down Northern Abolitionism and Southern fanaticism, both of which are fatal to the preservation of this Confederacy and of the Constitution. The present evils, brought about by the ultraism of both sides, were fatal alike to the prosperity of the laboring man, to the progress of commerce, and to the success of free government. He favored giving to every section of the country its fullest rights under the Constitution, and to protect those rights at any hazard; but whoever should attempt to destroy this Union, must do so at his peril.

The resolutions were laid over.

After some debate, Mr. COLVIN offered a resolution that the fugitive act is unwise, if not unconstitutional, and should be radically amended. When so amended, any refusal to execute the law would be a violation of the Constitution, and would justify Congress in passing laws of protection. The Territories are the common property of the United States, and that as a final settlement of the Slavery question in the Territories, the people of this State consent that the Territorial people may determine for themselves whether Slavery shall exist in their Territories or not; that the Governor transmit these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives.

Mr. SPINOLA's resolutions, with that part of the Governor's Message relating to national affairs, were referred to a Select Committee of five. Mr. COLVIN's resolutions were laid on the table.

Several notices of bills were given; among them, by Mr. MANNIERRE, to limit the term of office in the State Militia, and to repeal all New-York City Railroad bills passed last session: by Mr. LAWRENCE—to repeal the act of 1840 to prevent citizens of the State being kidnapped or reduced to slavery; by Messrs. GRANT and GOSS—to repeal the capital punishment law of the last session; by Mr. RAMSAY—to amend the divorce laws; and by Mr. SPINOLA—to repeal the law of 1660 relating to West Washington Market and other property in New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The House was called to order at 11½ o'clock by WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Clerk of the last Assembly, and the members elect appeared and were sworn in by Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

Protests were presented by Messrs. HOPPS and McCABE against the right of Messrs. KINNEY and ARCULARIUS to their seats. Laid on the table.

On motion of L. C. ANDRUS, the House proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for Speaker, and DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN was elected by the following vote:

For Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Republicans, 90.

For FRANCIS KIERNAN, Democrats, 31.

Mr. KIERNAN voted for GEO. W. VARIAN, of New-York, Mr. LITTLEJOHN not voting.

Messrs. KIERNAN and ROBINSON conducted the Speaker to his desk, and on taking the Chair Mr. LITTLEJOHN said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I am not unconscious of the arduous duties to which your partiality has called me, but I assume them with a firm purpose to discharge them fairly and impartially. The rules which you may adopt for your government shall be faithfully and firmly administered. The rights of the minority and of the majority shall be equally regarded, and it will be my highest ambition to exercise the power which you have conferred upon me in such a manner as to command your confidence. We have assembled at a time when our beloved country is environed with fearful perils. A sovereign State, forgetful of her allegiance to the Union, has assumed an attitude of open rebellion to the laws and Government of the Republic. Other States threaten to follow her bad example. In this crisis it becomes us, as the representatives of the people of this great State, to prove our attachment to the Union, and our purpose to preserve its integrity by a prompt and harmonious concurrence in whatever legislation may be deemed necessary, without abandonment of principle, to contribute to this patriotic end. However we may differ on questions of a mere party character, in this high purpose we should have no divided counsels. While I would, gentlemen, under any circumstances administer the duties of this Chair with the strictest impartiality, I shall be doubly ambitious to say and do nothing which may disturb the harmony of your deliberations when the condition of the country so imperatively demands the fraternal cooperation of all her sons. Again thanking you for the honor you have done me, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, the House proceeded *viva voce* to the election of a Clerk, and HARRISON A. RISLEY was elected.

Mr. RISLEY was voted for by the Republican members, and E. G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester, by the Democratic members.

On motion of Mr. FISH, CHAS. D. EASTON, of Albany, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. ODELL moved to substitute the name of JOHN N. RISLEY, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. CATLIN, GEO. C. DENNIS was elected Doorkeeper.

Mr. DARCY moved to substitute the name of MICHAEL KENNEDY, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. RICE, HENRY HENDERSON, of Erie, was elected first assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. DARCY moved to substitute the name of SILAS M. DIBBLE, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, SANDERS WILSON of St. Lawrence was elected Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved to substitute the name of JOSEPH WALLACE, which was lost.

Messrs. PIERCE and KIERNAN were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the House.

Messrs. PRENDERGAST and VARIAN were appointed a similar Committee to wait upon the Senate.

The rules of the last Assembly were adopted, subject to revision by a Committee.

The clergy of the city were invited to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer.

The Governor informed the House that he would communicate with the Legislature to-morrow by message.

The House took a recess till 4 P. M., then to meet for the purpose of drawing for seats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Assembly met at 4 P. M. yesterday to choose seats.

Messrs. BENEDICT, PIERCE, BINGHAM, J. SMITH and VARIAN were, on motion of Mr. BENEDICT, appointed a Committee to report the number of reporters, subordinate officers and clerks to be appointed.

Adjourned.

The House met to-day at 11 A. M., when the Annual Message of the Governor was presented by Mr. DOTY, Private Secretary to the Governor, and was read. [The Message is printed elsewhere.]

The Governor's Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and a motion to print extra copies was referred under the rule.

Mr. BENEDICT, from the Select Committee, reported in favor of reserving only fifteen seats on the floor for the reporters permanently attached to newspapers, and of appointing five extra doorkeepers, making eight in all, and twenty-five pages for each half session. Agreed to.

The annual reports of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and of the Auditor and Commissioners of the Canal Fund, were presented.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of a bill to repeal all the New-York City Railroad bills passed at the last session.

Mr. WEBSTER gave notice of a bill to amend the act to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York.

Also, of a bill for a New-York Sunday law.

Mr. BENEDICT gave notice of a bill to amend the bribery laws.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to repeal section 42 of the Metropolitan Police law, relating to Sunday traffic.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a preamble and concurrent resolutions.

Whereas, The government of the Territories has long been a disturbing element in our national councils, and has of late given rise to political divisions that appear to admit of no compromise, and to threaten the integrity of the Union—one party insisting that the general Government shall protect Slavery in the Territories, another that it shall prohibit it, and still another that it shall not interfere one way or the other; and

Whereas, All parties loyal to the Constitution and Union agree, that each State has the sole and exclusive power of determining its own domestic institutions, therefore to the end that this impediment to our National harmony be forever removed,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence, after the admission of Kansas as a State on her present application, to divide all the remaining territory so as to form two States, to be admitted as States of this Union so soon as the inhabitants thereof shall adopt State Constitutions Republican in form.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That these resolutions, with the vote of this Legislature thereon, be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of this State, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States of this Union. Laid over.

Mr. ROBINSON, in offering the resolutions, expressed his regret that he had been deprived of the opportunity of showing them in advance to many of the members of the House, so as to have heard some expression of their views in relation to the subject; but he was anxious not to delay their introduction, and he offered them now with the hope that they would meet the unanimous approbation of the House.

The resolutions, being concurrent, were laid over under the rules of the Assembly.

Mr. BARKER moved the appointment of a Select Committee of nine on Federal Relations. Laid on the table.

Mr. PIERCE moved to fix Tuesday next for the election of a Canal Commissioner in place of Judge BARNES, deceased. Laid over.

Adjourned until 11 A. M., to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Message of Gov. Packer—Proceedings in Reference to the Secession Movement—Disunion Denounced.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Legislature assembled yesterday, but the Governor's Message was not delivered until noon to-day.

He declares the doctrine of Secession erroneous the Constitution is something more than a mere compact; organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of the crime by revolution; if unsuccessful the persons may be executed as traitors. But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal Government, nevertheless it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and reparation made for the past, and security for the future, for a Government created by the people should never do injustice to any portion of its citizens. Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the Fugitive Slave law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States. After examining the present State laws, he says there is nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant the right to seek a remedy under the State or National laws. He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master while sojourning in or passing through Pennsylvania to retain the service of the slave. He suggests the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise, and that the line be extended to California by amendment of the Constitution, recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to support such an amendment; to be submitted to the State Convention for ratification; and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people. He closes by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow the Stars and Stripes through every peril. He adds: "But before assuming the responsibilities that are foreshadowed, it is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove every just cause of complaint, so that she can stand before High Heaven without fear and without reproach, and then she was ready to devote her lives and fortunes to the best form of government ever devised by the wisdom of man. Though a dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it. My prayer is, that He who orders the destinies of nations, when he shall have punished us for our sins, will again have mercy upon us, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken through all future time.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. DAVIS, of Venango, was elected Speaker.

Mr. RANDALL offered a series of joint resolutions, that it is not only the right but the duty of every citizen to aid in the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States; that any act of Assembly which impedes or postpones the exercise of such right, is a plain and direct violation of said Constitution; that the provisions contained in article four, section two of the Constitution of the United States, securing to the owners of fugitives from service or labor the right to deliver up to them said fugitives is a sacred and inviolable grant, and any legislative infraction of this provision is, therefore, unconstitutional; that it is expedient to repeal the third, fourth, fifth and seventh sections of the act to prevent kidnapping, and to repeal certain slave laws passed March 3, 1847, and also the ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth sections of the act to consolidate and amend the penal code, passed March 31, 1860.

Mr. RANDALL also submitted the following:

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill embracing the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions.

Laid over under the rules.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2—P. M.

A Democratic caucus of both Houses met this evening relative to Mr KENDALL's resolutions. After some opposition it was agreed to support them unanimously.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Allusions to the Secession Excitement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled to-day.

The Senate organized by choosing Mr. WM. CLAFLIN, of Newton, for President, and Mr. STEPHEN N. GIFFORD, of Duxbury, for Clerk.

The House elected Mr. JOHN A. GOODWIN, of Lowell, for Speaker, and Mr. WM. STOWE, of Springfield, for Clerk.

Both branches of the Legislature were then escorted by the Cadets to old South Church, where the annual election sermon was preached by Prof. PHELPS, of Andover Seminary.

Gov. BANKS is expected to deliver his valedictory address to-morrow.

Mr. CLAFLIN made a short address in accepting the office of President of the Senate, in which he said:

"While we meet under circumstances auspicious in our own State, a deep agitation pervades other parts of our country, causing every true patriot to feel the greatest anxiety. Disunion is attempted in some States, because, as is alleged, laws have been passed in others contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Massachusetts is accused of unfaithfulness in this matter, in some of her enactments. Although she has always been ready to submit to judicial decision, and is so still, she has ever guarded jealously the liberty of her citizens, and I trust ever will. We cannot falter now without disgrace and dishonor. Whatever action we may take, let us be careful of the rights of others, but faithful to our trusts, that we may return them to our constituents unimpaired."

Speaker PHELPS in his remarks to the House, uttered substantially the same sentiments.

Gov. ANDREWS' message will not probably be delivered till Saturday.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Maine State Legislature organized to-day. JOHN H. GOODENOW was chosen President of the Senate, and JAMES G. BLAIR Speaker of the House. The Senate is entirely Republican, and the House 127 against 26 Democrats.

Gov. WASHBURNE will probable deliver his message to-morow.

NEBRASKA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The bill to prohibit Slavery was returned to the House yesterday with Gov. BLACK's objections. He takes substantially the same ground as he did last year, and makes a strong appeal against the measure on account of its probable influence in augmenting the excitement existing in the country. The bill passed the House over the veto by more than a two-thirds vote, and will pass the Council to-day by about 10 to 3. No bills of general nature have yet passed either House of the General Assembly.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus last night and fused, and to-day the House organized by electing the entire Democratic ticket. Hon. JOHN MCAFEE, of Shelby County, a Breckinridge man, was elected Speaker, and THOMAS B. MURDAY, of Benton County, a Douglasite, Chief Clerk.

New Restaurant and Lunch Room for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—J. H. BAKER has just opened his new restaurant and lunch room in the new building, No. 128 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, and adjoining Singer's Sewing Machine establishment. Every article in the eating department will be SERVED UP IN THE BEST STYLE, and will be of THE BEST our markets produce. A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY is connected with the above, where at all times can be found CAKES, PIES, FANCY CAKES, &c., &c.; thus combining two distinct departments in one.

J. H. BAKER,
No. 128 Grand-st., and No. 34 John-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusts to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporter, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Happy New-Year, 1861.—Ladies, we wish you all a Happy New-Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage extended towards us for the past year, hoping by strict attention to business and selling good articles at moderate prices to merit a continuance of your favors. With respect,
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins watches, jewelry, &c. Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No. 365 Hudson-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
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Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $28.
At Messrs GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship, perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Molsavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HUSTED—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Mr. FRANK A. HUSTED, of this City, to Miss EMMA F., youngest daughter of Edmund L. Smith, Esq., of Port Chester, N. Y.

WOODRUFF—FISH.—In Mystic Bridge, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. W. S. LOBB, CALEB S. WOODRUFF, of Brooklyn to FANNY D., youngest daughter of Hon. Asa Fish, of Mystic Bridge.

ACOTT—HAYS.—In Berne, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Edward Miller, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. WILLIAM ACOTT to Miss SARAH M. HAYS, both of that place.

HARPER—CRAWFORD.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Jan. 1 by Rev. J. M. Wilson, JOHN HARPER, of Fordham, N. Y., to Miss MARTHA CRAWFORD, of the former place.

CHAPMAN—HARMER.—In Minnesota City, Winona County, Minn., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the groom's parents by Rev. S. Evans, of St. Paul's Church, Winona, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. CHAPMAN to Miss EMMA HARMER, both formerly of London, England.

DIED.

MONAGHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, MARY ANN MONAGHAN beloved wife of Peter Monaghan, aged 30 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Prince-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TUCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan 2, ELIZABETH, daughter of Daniel and Phebe Price, of Kent, England, and wife of Alfred Tuck, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the First Baptist Church, corner one-st. at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Jan. 4. Members of the Church and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, at No. 118 Wooster-st, place, Mrs. CATHARINE HOWELL, relict of the late Jacob H. Howell, formerly of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., aged 69 years and 9 months.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

MCCORMACK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, THOMAS A. MCCORMACK, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 6th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MCWHIRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, JOHN MCWHIRY, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 51 West 16th-st., corner of Waverley place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HUNTING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, LEWIS, son of Isaac H. and Eliza S. Hunting, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents No. 253 West 31st-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Flying Cloud papers please copy.

DE LANCEY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31 JOSEPHINE FLOYD youngest child of Edward F. and Josephine M. De Lancey, aged 2 months and 11 days.

HOWES.—In this city, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, STEPHANIE MARIE, daughter of Reuben W. and Melissa A. Howes, aged 7 months.

CHADDOCK.—On Monday, Dec. 31, SAMUEL SHERWOOD, son of William B. and Catharine Chaddock, aged 7 years, 8 months and 7 days.

BININGER.—In the 74th year of his age, JOSEPH H. BININGER.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow morning's papers.

BORDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH A., consort of Robert H. Bordell, in the 45th year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, FRANK SIMEON, son of Simeon and Elizabeth Nichols, aged 4 years.

The remains will be taken to Newtown, Conn., for interment.

FRENDE.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 31, CHARLES A. FRENDE, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

HENDERSON.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, of congestion of the brain, ARCHIBALD MCI. HENDERSON, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 91 Washington-st.

CLARK.—In Woody Crest, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, MARY THERESA, infant daughter of Wm. N. and H. Matilda Clark.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAY.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, suddenly, Rev. PHILIP C. HAY, D. D., aged 67 years.

VAN VRANKEN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 1 Rev. SAMUEL ALEXANDER VAN VRANKEN, D. D., Senior Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and the Clergy in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, in New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MCCOY.—At Great Brook, N. J., on Monday evening, Dec. 31, of inflammation of the brain, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of John and Ellen M'Coy.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 31 3d-av.

SIMMONS.—At his residence, Cohoes Falls, Albany County, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mr. DANIEL SIMMONS, of the firm of D. Simmons & Co. of this City.

GRIFFIN.—In Hartford, Conn., on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 29, LILIAN ESTELLE, daughter of C. A. and Delia S. Griffin, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

LOVEJOY.—In Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Elias Tremain Bevsey, wife of Robert H. Lovejoy, of Elmira and daughter of the late Levi Curtiss, of Stratford, Conn.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

THE WISE FOR HEALTH ON EXERCISE DEPEND.—Begin the new year with a firm resolution to attend WOOD'S GYMNASIUM. Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Terms, only $16 per annum.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 5, Jan. 2, 1861.
65, 50, 31, 32, 38, 34, 40, 27, 58, 2, 14, 11.
Class No. 54, Jan. 2, 1861.
27, 37, 73, 24, 63, 74, 35, 17, 55, 47, 3, 46, 40, 21.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 2, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

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the names of five new subscribers for one year, or one new subscriber for five years, with Ten Dollars.
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FIRST AND SECOND CHAPTERS
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THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND:
A STORY OF
THE COAST OF MAINE.
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TRIAL AND
J. FOX'S
CRACKERS
TRIUMPHANT!
The best in the world, TRY THEM. Sold by all the principal grocers
WHOLESALE AGENT,
A. A. ROBBINS,
No. 208 Greenwich-st., New-York.

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PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Finer this year than ever, is now being received by the Agent. For sale at reduced prices in cases of one doz. quarts and 2 doz. pints, barrels, and half barrels.
MARTIN H. ROBERTS, Sole Agent,
No. 103 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.

On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, express trains for Albany, connecting with New York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York, Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:30 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.

Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.

JOHN BURJHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 12th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, to the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey there to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.

Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq. President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14 1860.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, R. H. MCCURDY,
DANIEL LORD, THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM, GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
SETH B. HUNT, DANIEL DREW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T." free of charge.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with the recommendation of the President of the United States that FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, be generally observed as a Fast-day, the Library and Reading Room, as also the down-town office of the Mercantile Library Association, will be closed during the whole day and evening.

CHAS. E. SING SHERMAN, President.

TADMANN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
A certain cure for Chapped Hands and Lips, and excoriations of the skin. One application only will show its efficacy. With ladies it is an especial favorite, as the frequent use of it renders the skin delicately soft and white. TADMANN & CO., No. 81 Beekman-st., and No. 265 4th-av., New-York. By mail, 25 cents.

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IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
(The greatest Story and Sketch Paper of the age),
the first portion of a new story, entitled
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT:
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT:
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT:
Or,
THE SACRIFICE.
A TALE OF COLLINGWOOD.
By America's favorite Authoress,
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
Author of "Marion Grey; or, The Heiress of Redstone Hall," "Mildred, The Child of Adoption," "Tempest and Sunshine," &c., &c., &c.
The proprietors of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
are fortunate in being able to commence the New Year with so captivating a story as
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT,
which will, unquestionably, be the most attractive
NEW-YEAR'S STORY
ever published.
The political horizon is now obscured by
DARKNESS,
but ere the public shall have read the last of this
TRULY CHARMING STORY,
the clouds which overhang the nation will have passed away, and our people shall rejoice in the blessed
DAYLIGHT
of a bright and enduring prosperity.
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DISUNION AND SLAVERY.

A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.

II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.

IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

BARRY—JOHN S. BARRY, WHOSE EUROPEAN success in taming and teaching the horse, is so well known to all Americans, has the honor to announce that he will give a practical exposition of his peculiar Art of Horsemanship on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at Niblo's Garden, which has been especially engaged for this occasion.

Mr. BARRY, on this, his first appearance before the American Public, (his former demonstrations in this country having been of a private nature,) will endeavor to make this EXHIBITION as entertaining and instructive as have been his Lectures in Europe.

Referring to the numerous testimonials that have been awarded him by the Crowned Heads, Nobility, and Gentry of the Old World, he trusts that he may merit and receive the same favor at the hands of his countrymen.

This Lecture will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
No. 16. This week. Now ready. Price three cents. Sold by all news-agents.

"ALL SNOWED UP ON NEW-YEAR'S EVE." A story for the New-Year commences in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL No. 16. This week. Now ready.

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"LIFE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS." Lecture by Bayard Taylor, Esq., specially reported and in full in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"REV. DR. BELLOWS." SEE THE CORNER for Celebrities in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"OUR OWN SWEET THOUGHTS." A new song, with piano-forte accompaniment, appears in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"THE SNAIL THAT CAME OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY." See the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER." "The New-York Street-Sweeper." See the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"THE CROSSED PATH." A CONTINUATION of Wilkie Collins' admirable story in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"GAYETIES AND GRAVITIES." BY MOMUS. See the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL THIS WEEK contains the above, as well as an immense quantity of valuable interesting and instructive reading matter, besides poetry, chess, wit and humor, lessons in French

MARS HILL, Jan. 2, 1860.

DEAR MARY—MY LAST WRITING WAS a whole-souled love-letter to you especially. This a kind of political love-letter for the amusement of yourself and your father; who being legal judge of his whereabouts and roundabouts thereabout may possibly think me a dangerous correspondent for his precious and aristocratic daughter. I hope he will soon make us his promised visit, and tell me himself what he thinks on the subject.

Since my last letter I have been studying politics (that much-abused science of government) from the Bible, and find that time and events, liberty and slavery, with their diverse interests and principals, have brought us, as a nation, to the very footstool of liberty. To our long-cherished and revered covenant, the Constitution of the United States, there we gather around our loved and legitimate land-mark of liberty to grasp hands as brothers, or to grasp swords as enemies. Let us not pause for one moment, but let us make haste to grasp hands as brothers, and to pray for the nullity, peace and righteousness of the people of these United States. Let us pledge hearts and hands and prayers, that while we live, no one, or many, with our consent, shall add aught to or take aught from the Constitution as it now is. It is, humanly speaking, perfect. It has been, is now, and if kept inviolate, always will be, a tangible miracle of governmental wisdom. It is the glorious and protecting "pillar of fire" between liberty and Slavery, that will consume neither institution if let alone. You add to it one treasonable line, and the next generation, if not this, will "trample it under their feet, and turn again and rend you." It is our sacred landmark not between North and South, but between liberty and Slavery in all the States. It forces neither principle upon the people, but leaves them as it always did, to choose between good and evil, liberty and slavery. It always has and does now protect both institutions effectually and impartially, hence all men should revere it for the greatness of its capacity to serve impartially our existing antagonistic principals. The devil certainly stood *behind* the good men who wrote it, They were "wise as serpents and harmless as doves," and the devil as certainly stands *before* the bad men who would violate it. I move that in future it be published in all our dailies for one month prior to each Presidential election, that all men may learn how perfect it is. Now, in our present political chat, I shall assume the responsibility of serving "two masters" and say that Slavery is right, but if right so are "Personal Liberty laws," and that I may be "all things to all men" I declare that the slaveholding men of the South are doing that what Moses said the children of Israel might do. He, Moses, says thus: "Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids." Those are words from the Protestant Bible. Who can dispute them? The Republicans read them, and halt between two opinions. The Democrats read them, and would gladly add them to the Constitution, and thereby repeal the vital principle of man's redemption. The Douay, which is the Roman Catholic Bible, reads thus: "Let your bondmen and bondwomen be of the nations that are round about you." The above quotation can be found in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, in either Bible that men love to read. The same chapter contains much more spiritual aid and comfort for my Democratic friends, and will of itself furnish them a clear case for the legitimate strength of their valor, if men in their obedience—I mean that within them that will outlive and out-levy all the murderous implements men keep in forts and arsenals. Corn and potatoes would give more comfort to mankind in general, and would be less questionable storage. But to be serious, which, in truth, is an impossition on my nature, I believe I have detected the very best texts on record for a sound and conclusive argument in favor of Slavery.

And now I ask the man who honestly believes in its justice and divinity to put his finger on his proof, that it is right. Let him "search the Scriptures," and point out where and at what era God established it. The man who can do it will gain and deserve more than the Presidency. Quit yourselves like men. Be strong and courageous in peace. Challenge your lawyers and your divines to this labor. Spare them not. It is their duty, and should be their study. Compel them to furnish you with the proof they say exists. Proof that Slavery is a "Divine institution," that God gave a law for its establishment as he did for marriage, and the proof must of right and necessity come from the Bible, for therein are the "Law and the Prophets," and therefrom we claim all our liberal guarantees for time and for eternity. To illustrate the search, appoint a Committee of Lawgivers and Divines, to begin with the good old patriarch Noah, and "search the Scriptures" and History until they reach the administration of President Buchanan; and then appoint another Committee of Lawgivers and Divines, and let that Committee re, in with the Administration of President Buchanan, and search History and the "Scriptures" until they stand face to face with Noah and his family, or with Adam if they wish to travel so far, and let the people North and South—in fact the whole people—form one mighty Search Committee, each one at his own hearth-stone, to commence at the birth of our saviour Jesus Christ, and "search the Scriptures" both ways, and if either Committee find the place or the time that God established Slavery, or pronounced it a blessing, then all good men should buy slaves, and be called * * * * *.

The truth is, Moses did as Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to do. Administer laws, some, at least, not because they are of God, but because they are of men. For example, Moses gave a writing of divorcement, and it, too, is becoming quite national amongst us; although Jesus Christ, when questioned on that point, said: "For the hardness of your hearts Moses gave you this precept, but from the beginning it was not so." The whole Bible speaks the same emphatic language concerning Slavery—"From the beginning it was not so."

Now I must try and say something for the other party wherein also I have many true friends, who fear are beginning to feel jealous. Well, then, this same Moses brought the children of Israel out of the house of bondage, could not govern them by the righteous laws of the Lord. They would have bondmen and bondmaids, just as Pharaoh's people had, just as we have, and just as the free negroes of the South have also. How strange, how unaccountable, how unnatural, how unjustifiable as it is that a writing of divorcement, and like as they did have both, and our social and manners witness thereto, for alas we are about to divorce our Government and thereby paralyze the hearts of a great and Christian people; and for what? I blush to answer for me as one of that race never did virtually exist. There cannot be doubt or ignorance on this point. There is treason among the disciples themselves. Somebody means to betray Liberty, and every man should ask himself "*Is it I?*" After all this writing of divorcement is a very precious document amongst us. Without it I could not have established a clear case of wrong and oppressive governmental law under Moses. Christ virtually says that divorce is wrong in theory and in practice, but to establish right in the present controversy of our country. It speaks. It says that great men may do great violence to humanity, and pass as saints among men. It is one of the most powerful investments in the Word, and in the custody of faithful Lawgivers and Divines will yet yield "an hundred fold." They must admit that the best men on record have made some wicked and cruel laws on their own responsibility, and *Slavery is one of them*. But and if our divines are afraid now-to-morrow to speak out on this subject of Slavery, with the four billions mountain of money bags? Then the devil may well fear to lose his crown, for wicked men, by virtue of oppression, and by lack of reproof, will win and wear it, until God, by some unforeseen miracle, turns "the water" of our national wedding feast "into wine." I begin to think that lawgivers and divines need watching as well as the people, for some of them—the lawgivers—will not only pick your pockets, but they will pick your conscience and your moral sentiments, and the Constitution of the United States, too, all to pieces, and then try to make you believe that you are as naked inside as you were outside when you were born; that because they have studied law and we have not, they can make us believe that all they say is truth and eloquence.

Unharness the Lawyers and let them all go,
For of good things and true things they little know;
They will hitch themselves to the worst things on earth,
And pow will hitch them to our true love's mirth.

To-morrow the whole case comes before the people in a religious form, and I do hope the divines will so speak as to induce the lawyers to show proof that their African money-bags and the Africans themselves are legitimate property; or, if otherwise, that they respect our Union and come back to the old homestead. But I am seceding from my subject, and must go back to that bill of "Divorce" and my friends, for I don't say legality simply because I have never studied law, but I do say for righteousness and justice this writing of divorcement don't compare with "Personal Liberty Laws," for if they read like the following they must certainly be an important part of the original Slave code. For, after much governmental experience, Moses says: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his mas er the servant that has fled to thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of your halls where it liketh him best. Thou shalt not oppress him."—Deuteronomy, 23d chapter, 15th and 16th verses. The Roman Catholic Bible reads thus: Thou shalt not deliver to his master the servant that is fled to thee; he shall dwell with thee, in the place that shall please him, and shall rest in one of thy cities. Give him no trouble." This command is from Moses' dying speech—his last rehearsal of the laws to the children of Israel; and, strange as it may appear, the buying and selling clause is left out entirely. Men-stealers are to be put to death, and bond-servants who will not, for love to their masters, accept their freedom, are to be transfixed to the door-post, by one of their ears, (a very just punishment for not hearing,) and to be a bond-servant forever; but this law does not touch their children. All this certainly is very comforting to the moral sentiment of our people, and I hope they will redeem themselves valiantly as Moses did from a cruel custom. Nevertheless, the Constitution is our perfection of law. It has governed good men, and it has the power to govern bad ones; but happily I know none such in particular. Inferring from the past and the present that man may possibly arrive at the summit of his temporal greatness, I ask who is greater or who can prove that he ever owned a slave? Who is greater than our father Abraham, and did he follow the footsteps of Hagar, his afflicted hand-maid? He gave her bread and water and her child, and set her at liberty. "Go thou and do likewise."

Now, my friends, are you having a slave unarmed, unaided and alone, courageous enough to cross the sea of separation between Slavery and Liberty in these United States, would not grant his freedom and give him three cheers and a tiger for being a brave black man? And if you could not afford to take him home as a free man, should not a few years of faithful labor redeem him? Never let it be said that the ancient Hebrews were our superiors in law or philanthropy. I just wish that I had three or four hundred millions of dollars, or credit to that amount, and was Governor of Virginia, I would, for the sake of keeping her in the Union, (and I shall have one cry if she decides,) buy all the slaves in the State. I would tell them that after so many years, if they would study to be good and true men, the Lord working with us, they should be free. And then! Oh then! And then we should have live men to aid the next State that wished to make the same experiment and the next and then! And then, instead of sending piratical vessels to Africa for slaves, we would send vessels well filled with good Christians, willing to labor in the Lord's vineyard, and their own too. And then? And then, I would transport (does that sound like me?) all the traitorous, vicious and ungovernable; but after a good understanding there would be few of such. And then? And then, they should never be permitted to vote or make laws for themselves, or ever to own land, if it did in the least interfere with the Caucasian, and it eventually might. They could invest their money in any business, and if necessary be confined to the limits of the State, but they should be free. And then? And then they would make good, working, free men, and should have their money for their labor, and we would have less to fear from their freedom than we do now from their bondage. And then? Why, then, the mighty multitude of the Caucasian people would be, as I am, for the Union and the Constitution, and what I as Governor of a State could not do, the people, with God's grace, could do, and I do believe that to-morrow, as we gather around our constitutional feast of liberty with true and loyal hearts for each other as one brotherhood the miracle will be wrought. The chilling "water" of our hearts will be made "wine."

Well, now, what do you think of the "fugitive slave clause in the Constitution?" I think it right and indispensable to all the States, but I think its force should die the night before the man is twenty-one. The next sun that shines upon the earth should shine also upon a free man; but I think it a little less poetic than the preface to the commandments: "I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." Now, if Slavery is right and a blessing, why did God bring the children of Israel out of the "house of bondage?" And why did he not make a bondman and a bondmaid for Adam and Eve? And why did not a male and female bond-slave enter the Ark with Noah to take care of *him and them cattle?* Simply because God did not recognize the institution. We can quarrel over the commandments just as wisely as we can over the Constitution. God commanded that on the seventh day a man, his son, his daughter, his man servant, his maid servant, his cattle and the stranger shall not work. Here the wife is left out, and a loving husband might feel jealous and aggrieved, and say that the Lord did it on purpose; another husband, born a tyrant, might say, because his wife was left out of this code, she should do the work of the whole firm; and the wife might say, because she was left out, she had a right to do just as she pleased—work or play. Another man might think, because nobody would marry him he had a right to give all his good things to his neighbor's wife, simply because the Lord commanded him not to covet her. Finally every married man could fight his neighbor because his wife was named in the commandments, and every man could fight the Lord because his wife was not named. As a nation we were "sublime;" as a nation we are "ridiculous." God has blessed us annually with four bounteous crops—one of corn, one of Caucasians, one of cotton and one of Africans. If they make war upon each other, the cotton crop will be lost the corn crop will be consumed, and the Caucasian and African crops after a fast of forty days more or less will stand hungry and naked before the Lord and the nations. Think of the consequences, and remain true and loyal children of the old homestead the Constitution, and the union of the United States, and God bless and keep you for Jesus Christ's sake. PAULENE.

P. S.—Dear Mary, you must read the whole of this long letter to your father. To-morrow you shall have one for yourself especially. Tell him, your father, if he does not go to church to-morrow to read the whole Book of Deuteronomy. During the past day and night (for it is now morning) I have studied it as carefully as the time, and the calls of the season, would permit. And for the love and memory of our past mutually beneficial arguments, I hope he will handle his weapons for one more peaceful combat. PAULENE ....

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J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No 205 West 28th-st.

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WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A fine soprano voice and large experience, desires a situation in a Protestant Church or Choir in New-York. Address MUSIC, Box No. 13 Greenpoint.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second-hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

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AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References, Faculty Rutgers College, N. J., Rev. D. C. Van Norman, L.L.D. Wanted immediately, two French ladies to teach music and French; also, one to teach French and drawing.
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A GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess in a family in Brooklyn, New-York or New-Jersey; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; would assist in sewing; salary moderate. Address E. F., corner of 46th-st. and 7th-av., over the Confectionary-store.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED FOR two or three hours in the morning for two boys, the eldest 10 years of age; one capable of teaching the English branches thoroughly, with drawing, may apply (bringing references) at No. 28 West 25th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires a home where her services would be regarded as a compensation. English and French to beginners. Good references given. Address Miss E. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY ALREADY ENGAGED IN TEACHing in New-York, wishes to obtain another tuition of a few hours daily. Call at, or address TEACHER, No. 20 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or waiter, or nurse; can do plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 191 West 25th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No 139 7th-av., between 18th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting, can give the best of reference as to character or competency, from her late employers. Call or address M. D., No. 134 Christie-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a middle-aged woman as cook in a private family; she is a good baker; can wash and iron nicely; has no objection to the country. Call at the residence of the lady, No. 100 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general house work; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 176 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good cook and good washer and ironer; is good baker. City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 Houston-st., near Bowery.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in city or country; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either as cook laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress, by a colored woman, who is a most excellent cook and a first-rate laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR chambermaid and laundress, by a neat person who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general housework, or good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 55 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; are highly recommended.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a small family by a respectable girl who is a thorough domestic, or would cook, wash and iron. Address M. A., box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who has the above situation; has three years' reference; will go in the country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; can be seen at No. 121 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; has no objection to wash and do it on a lady that boards; wages, $6; also, a cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; good City reference given. Call or address No. 210 East 23d-st., two doors.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork and waiting; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capacity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in the City or country, by a neat, steady, competent girl, who has a good family sewer and eight years' City reference. Call at No. 100 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by an experienced Protestant French girl in the above capacity, will be found fully competent to mind children from birth; is also an excellent seamstress; no objections to engage to do chamberwork and sewing, and make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good comfortable place. Call at No. 373 8th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman; can take charge of baby from birth; best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person. An American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Can be seen for two days, at No. 38 6th-av., second floor, front room, between 15th and 16 h-sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and operate on a sewing machine; would assist in taking care of children or do chamberwork and sewing, or would go out by the day; has good City references. Call at No. 240 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, unexceptionable references from her present employers. To be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 38th st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, [illegible] 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, A. CARROLL, has many of these women and girls from 5 to 45 years

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Gallagan's, saddler, No. 51 43d-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City references as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or porter; understands either business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 321 Canal-st., and inquire for J. U

AS COACHMAN &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family, the man as coachman, or practical gardener, understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, and the raising of all kinds of vegetables; the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; is an excellent laundress, and understands the care of milk and butter. The best of reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 292 East 23d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable and flower garden, and grapery; can produce the best of references; will take small wages until Spring. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hotbeds and grape-vines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted as coachman and gardener, by a single man; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN MALE pastry-cook, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, with a long practice under various climes of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees and plants, grape vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, will give a supply during the year; with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting. Has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families. Has good reference. Address N. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience in all its various branches; parties having a new place to lay out or improve will find a smart, active man; has long and satisfactory recommendations from the first families in the vicinity of New-York; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer. Letters addressed to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced salesman, a situation in a first-class retail dry goods store in New-York City. The best of reference given. Address C., West Killingly, Conn.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WILL BE disengaged on Monday next, the 7th inst., wants a situation as waiter: perfectly understands his business; is 27 years old. Can be seen for three days at his present employer's, or will attend to any notes addressed to R. J. M., No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, by a young and competent man, in a private family; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at his employer's residence, No. 13 West 30th-st., this day.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant man and his wife, in a private family, one as first-class cook the other as butler or waiter; they both understand their business thoroughly, and can give the best City references as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room; no objections to go separate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City, where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be seen for two days at 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes, unexceptionable references required. No. 34 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Madison-av., in a first-class house, would let the first or second story, and permit a private table; to a family of respectability; no other boarders would be taken. Call at No. 141 Broadway, or further particulars.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant room, in a modern house, with the improvements, located at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large front room and board in a small private family; also a smaller room to a single gentleman, if desired. The location is unexceptionable, within convenient walking distance of the ferries, and terms would be moderate for the Winter. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WITHout children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor to a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen, with board; house has all the modern improvements; location desirable; references required. Apply at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small rooms can be had with board, at No. 48 East 16 h-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located; has gas, bath &c; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms for two persons, (including fire and gas,) $10 50 and $11 per week, according to the rooms. References exchanged.

NOTICE.—A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY parlor to let, with board to one person at $8 per week; to two gentlemen at $10 per week, or to a gentleman and wife at $11 per week, including fire, gas, closet and every modern convenience; family small. Apply at No. 154 East 34th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGN- 2221.
ed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned now has in stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS!—RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Furs at greatly reduced prices at P. H. PHILLIPS', No. 279 Grand-st., who are now offering the entire stock of rich mink sets, Russian and Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, fitch marten, together with an endless variety of well-seasoned Furs, at 25 per cent. below cost, in order to effect a clearance of stock by the 1st of January. The proprietor about retiring from the business is the object of this sacrifice. Also, a large variety of Misses Furs at half-price, at the Patent Fur Muff Emporium, P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, easters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c. Also large handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No 49 Maiden-lane.
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN,
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS OF GREAT FERTILITY and beauty, for sale, for which desirable staple merchandise would be taken in payment—dry goods, carpets, groceries, hats and caps, straw goods and boots and shoes. These lands are subdivided

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

Rosewood parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, of every description; costly China vases, artistic bronzes, elegant solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, valuable paintings, brown and ormolu chandeliers, pier and mantel mirrors, silverware, China, &c.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 3,
At the residence No. 152 21st-st.,
Between 7th and 8th avs.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.

Housekeepers and parties in want of first-class furniture and beautiful works of art will find in this sale a rare and valuable collection, such as is seldom obtained through this medium, all of which will be positively sold without reserve, to be removed immediately from the house, where full descriptive catalogues can be had. The furniture is all new, been purchased within two months, consisting in

PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, cost $450; two magnificent full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatel; one do. in silk velvet; Turkish lounges, with arm-chairs to match, in velvet and tapestry; reception chairs in rosewood and nut; cabinet, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; large French mantel and pier mirrors; rosewood marble-top etageres, lace and silk curtains, rich vases, bronzes, oil-paintings; rich carpets throughout the house; rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, French toilet sets, work-tables, escritoires, cottage chairs, French lounges, marble and bronze clocks, large hair mattresses, beds and bedding, landscape and gold shades extension table, silverware rich China, crystal and ruby cut glass; oak dining-chairs, portable heater, &c. with a large variety of handsome mahogany and other furniture throughout the house, not here enumerated, all of which will be sold surely without reserve rain or shine, commencing in dining-room at 11 precisely.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLS Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 3, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 36 Nassau-st.: Assignees' sale of the entire contents of a drug-store; after which a large assortment of elegant household furniture, new and second hand, consisting of parlor and dining-room suites, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, stagers, bedsteads, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the warerooms of E. S. Matthews, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, superior first-class rosewood piano-fortes, of the manufacture of Messrs. Haines Bros. A guarantee will accompany each instrument now exhibition. Sale positive.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

AT C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL, NO. 1453 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co., the balance of the holiday goods will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock; dinner and tea sets in China, all kinds of glassware, plated goods, cutlery, kitchen crockery, &c. A rare chance for housekeepers.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

TO CLOSE SALES, THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., silver-plated ware, vases of birds, fine jewelry, fancy goods, toys, carpeting, oil-cloths, cutlery, cigars, hardware, dry goods, fine table ware, clocks, fancy soaps, ladies' furs, real mink, &c. All must be sold.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY, WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, mirrors, curtains, &c. JAMES GOULD, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-st.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 1:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	8 A. M. and 10:25 A.M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:46 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt. 11:40 P. M. (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M. Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:40 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Otisville, Turner and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat FOSTER-ENG for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.. SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug, which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your winter stock of

TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 200 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st.,
New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE COUNTRY.—A good chance for an investment. The subscriber will sell his bookstore and manufactory on advantageous terms. Satisfactory reasons given for selling, and the greater part of the purchase money can remain by giving good security. Address BOOKSTORE, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS.—Agents wanted to sell SHERMAN & CO.'S Gift Jewelry Envelopes. Steady employment for men, women and boys. Agents can make from $3 to $5 a day. Call or address SHERMAN & CO., No. 89 Nassau-st., third floor.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JAN. 3, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	American Ex. Bank	$100	10 Bank Com'wealth. $100
40	Merchants' Ins.	50	40 Exchange Ins. 30
50	American Ex. Ins.	100	10 Continental Ins. 100
40	Knickerbocker Ins.	40	35 Mer. mut. Ins. 110
20	Brevoort Ins.	50	100 Chicago & N. W. R. 100
50	Howard Insurance	50	50 Markes Insurance 100
30	Great W. Mar. Ins.	100	100 People's Ins. 50
30	Metropolitan Ins.	10	10 Commerce Ins. 100
20	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	30 Home Insurance 100
450	Mad. Riv. & L. R. R.	100	20 Arctic Insurance 50
50	Fireman's Ins.	17	5 Commonwealth Ins. 100
20	Col. Marine Ins.	100	20 American Tele'h Co. 100
500	S. Pacific 6	100	

$3 000 California Central R. 1st m'ge 8 per cent.
$740 Sacramento City R. 6 per cent. bonds.
$4,000 New-York & Harlem R. 3d m'ge bonds.
$2 000 North Carolina State 6 per cent. bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 7. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1861:

Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Leavenworth City
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad
Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Guaranteed by the Bank of London.

Also,

Principal and Interest on New-York State Loan, 5½ per cent., issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, and Interest on
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued to Tonawanda Railroad.
New-York State 5 per cent. Stock, issued to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the 2d and until 15th day of January, 1861, they will be ready at the Agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., to pay the interest due Jan. 1 1861, on the funded debt of the State payable in New-York City. The interest then due and not called for prior to the 15th day of January, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Commissioners in the City of Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of state,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Tru-t Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of the Sinking Fund, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $203,160 07.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has saved $45 22. A mechanic deposited $5, May 15, 1860, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $242, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES F. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. KNGS Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.—NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the coupons due 1st Jan, from
Indiana State Bank Bonds.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
Ross County, Ohio, issued to Railroads.
City of Marietta, Ohio.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Indiana Central Railroad Company.
Washington County, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT CO., DEC. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 1 o'clock A. M. at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

O. ZCLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A co-partnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 3, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

D. S. GREGORY,
President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

H. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS FROM BONDS Nos. 1 to 100, due 1st January.
ATHENS COUNTY AND CITY OF MARYSVILLE Coupons, due 1st January, paid by
WM. HOGE & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest, due Jan. 1, 1861, on Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad st., (one door from Wall.)
P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.
Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.
Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Bank of the Republic,	Bank of the Commonwealth,
Fallstead, Hedges & Co.,	Lewis B. Brown & Co.,
Woodruff & Robinsons,	O. M. Bogart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on Saturday the 29th day of December, 1860.

RESOURCES.

1.	Loans and Discounts	$504,524 59
2.	Overdraft	647 82
3.	Due from Banks	21,526 55
4.	Due from the Directors of the Bank, $40,180	
5.	Due from Brokers	
6.	Real Estate	30 000 00
7.	Specie	74,096 50
8.	Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Notes, Principals of City Banks taken on deposit the day previous	46,987 59
9.	Checks	62,250 00
10.	Bonds and Mortgages	
11.	Bills of Solvent banks	
12.	Bills of Suspended Banks	
17.	Loss and Expense Account	9,067 17
	Total	$752,100 23

LIABILITIES.

1.	Capital	$300,000 00
2.	Circulation Registered	
	Circulation not Registered	
	Total	$51,060
	Less Notes on hand	6,192—48,187 03
3.	Profit	48,757 59
4.	Due to Banks	7,257 47
5.	Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks	
6.	Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
7.	Due Depositors on demand	247,856 36
8.	Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividend	61 60
	Total	$752,100 22

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars therein specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAML. B. WHITE Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 2d day of January, 1861.

B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860.

RESOURCES:

	Loans and Discounts	$1,560 251 32
	Overdrafts	2,412 22
	Due from Banks	92,525 91
	Due from the Directors of the Bank	$153,740
	Due from Brokers	14 640
	Real Estate	76,456 14
	Specie	271,067 63
	Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other Banks, payable on presentation	110,176 11
	Stocks	184,439 53
	Bonds and Mortgages	20,739 89
	Bills of Solvent Banks	22,190 00
	Loss and expense account, including $15,761 73, taxes 1860	25 108 79
	Total	$4,389 369 45

LIABILITIES:

	Capital	$1,000,000 00
	Circulation Registered	$156,372 00
	Circulation not Registered	
	Total	$156,372 00
	Less notes on hand	36,065 00—120,307 00
	Profits	84,848 38
	Due to Banks	536,239 46
	Due Depositors on demand	651,449 61
	Unclaimed Dividends	2,546 00
	Total	$2,389,360 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself said that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President.
CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed, by both deponents, the 2d day of January, 1861.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Commissioner of Deeds.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner Broadway and Gleecker-st., Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUtion have directed interest to be paid to its depositors (under the rule) entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on all larger amounts, payable on and after 21st January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this Institution have directed Interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of January last. All interest not withdrawn at the time to draw interest the same as principal.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AV. A. (between 1st and 2d sts.)
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
RAYMOND A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st.

JOHN CAMPBELL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 19th, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Treasurer's office of the Company, No. 163 Washington-st., New-York: the balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $100 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER CRERAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 88 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 28 to Jan. 4.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 16th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will remain closed until such 10th day of January. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 27 to Jan. 10.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 21 day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

accomplishment; that it was most carefully constructed, by comprehensive views and careful examination of details; that experience has proved it to be a good form of government for those sufficiently virtuous, intelligent and patriotic to cause it to be fairly and honestly construed and impartially carried out; that it is the settled opinion of this State that there has never been an adverse plan of government for the Confederated States, on account of anything in its structure, but dissatisfaction attributable to false glosses dangerous misinterpretation and perversion of sundry of its provisions, even to the extent in one particular of so covering up the real purposes of certain legislation, (meant to protect domestic manufactures in one section,) as to estop the Supreme Court in its opinion from judicially perceiving the real design; that it presents a complete scheme of confederation, capable of being speedily put in operation. The people of South Carolina cherished and felt safe under it in their own hands, for interpretation and administration, especially as portions of that had been by permission made patent, for mischief and oppression in hands adverse and inimical to their interests have received the settled construction by the South, that a speedy confederation by the South is desirable in the highest degree, which, it is supposed, must be temporary.

First, (if accomplished as soon as it should be,) and no better basis than the Constitution of the United States is likely to be suggested or adopted for temporary purposes, that the opinions of those to whom it is designed to offer it would be conciliated by the testimony of the very act itself would carry that South Carolina meant to seek no selfish advantage, nor indulge in the least spirit of dictation. That such a form of Government, more or less known in Europe, if adopted, would indicate abroad that the seceding Southern States had forecast and energy to put into operation forthwith a scheme of Government and administration competent to produce a prompt organization for internal necessities, and sufficient for the protection of foreign commerce directed hither, as well as between them as united Powers and foreign commercial nations, and combine without delay, a power, touching the purse and sword, that might bring to a prudent issue the reflections of those who perchance might be contemplating invasion to an issue disastrous to them should they attempt a design of invasion.

It is contended that some limitation of the power to levy duties, regulate commerce, (and perchance other provisions of the said Constitution) be desirable; in fact, they are so. Modifications of the articles of permanent government will be settled upon; meantime, the Constitution referred will serve the purpose of the temporary Confederation. If the said Constitution was adopted, they proposed that it be subject to specific limitation, expositions of ambiguities, and modifications.

The Committee amend the second section of the resolutions telegraphed Christmas, providing that the said Provisional Government, and the tenures of all officers and appointments arising under it, shall cease in two years from July 1 next, or when the permanent Government shall have been organized.

The third, as amended, reads that the said Commissioners shall be authorized to invite the seceding States to meet in Convention at such time and place to be agreed upon, for the purpose of forming and putting the motion for such Provisional Government, so that the said Provisional Government be organized to go into effect at the earliest period previous to the 4th of March, 1861. The same Convention of seceding States shall proceed forthwith to consider and propose a Constitution and plan of permanent government for such States, which proposed plan shall be referred back to the several State Conventions for adoption or rejection.

Fourth—That the eight deputies elected by ballot in this Convention be authorized to meet the deputies of other Slaveholding seceding States of the Federal Union, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions. It is recommended that each of the said States be entitled to one vote in the said Convention upon all questions, and each State to send so many deputies, equal in number to the Senators and Representatives she is entitled to in the Congress of the United States.

Several printed reports have been circulated, but none sanctioned before last Monday.

The Convention went into secret session.

The following additional Commissioners were appointed: Texas, JOHN MCQUEEN; Georgia, JAMES L. ORR; Mississippi, ARMISTED BURT instead of Mr. BENHAM.

MR. SPRATT started this morning for Tallahassee. Others have commissions prepared.

The following is added to the ordinance relative to citizenship:

Every person a citizen of any one of the States now confederated under the name of the United States of America, who within twelve months after the date of the ordinance of secession shall come and reside in the State with the intention of remaining—upon such person taking the oath of allegiance to this State below provided; also, every free white who shall be engaged in actual service in the military or naval force of the State, or shall take an oath of intention to continue in such service at least three months, unless sooner discharged honorably and also the oath of allegiance below prescribed in this case, the oaths to be administered by a commissioned officer of the service, in which the applicant for citizenship is to be engaged, of superior rank to the applicant; thereupon the certificate of citizenship of the applicant, signed by the officer, shall be delivered to the applicant; also, every free white, not a citizen of any of the States above-mentioned, who, at the date of secession, was residing in the State, or who within a year from that date has come to reside in the State with the intension of remaining; upon such persons appearing before the Court of Common Pleas, for any of the districts of the State, and establishing by his or her case the residence or intention here required, and taking the oaths of allegiance and abjuration prescribed below; also every person not a citizen of any of the States above mentioned (it means any one State of the United States at the date aforesaid, who may come to reside in the State with the intention of remaining, may be naturalized according to the Naturalization laws of the State, until altered or repealed)

The naturalization laws of the United States are accommodated to the special condition of the State, and are hereby made the laws of the State, except instead of the oaths required by those laws in the final act, the oaths of allegiance to the State and abjuration below provided shall be taken. In all cases the citizenship of a man shall extend to his wife, present or future, whenever she shall have a residence in South Carolina, and shall extend also to each of his children that, under 18 years of age, may have a residence in South Carolina. In like manner the citizenship of a woman shall extend to each of her children under 18, &c., provided that no case of the citizenship shall extend to any person who is not a free white.

The oath of allegiance is: "I do swear, or affirm, that I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina so long as I may continue a citizen thereof."

The oath of abjuration is: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I do renounce and forever abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatsoever, except the State of South Carolina."

The above Ordinance was signed yesterday by President JAMISON.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

Dispatch to the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

On Monday the Cabinet assembled at 12 M., to consider the reply to the South Carolina Commissioners, already prepared by the President. Secretary BLACK, Secretary TOUCEY, Attorney-General STANTON and Postmaster-General HOLT sustained the President's views.

On Monday, after three o'clock, the reply was addressed to the Hons. RHETT, ORR and ADAMS, and delivered by the President's Secretary. On its reception great mortification was evinced at the *non-recognit on* of the title of COMMISSIONERS, by which they had designated themselves.

The President approved the conduct of Major ANDERSON, on the ground that he had tangible evidence of the intention, on the part of the South Carolinians, to seize and occupy Fort Sumpter. Subsequent disclosures have satisfied those well informed that such was the intention. Once in occupancy of Sumter, Major ANDERSON would have been powerless and at the mercy of the Carolinians. No reinforcement of Fort Moultrie could have been made effectual for the recovery of Fort Sumter. Major ANDERSON, being in command, took a military view, and anticipated the South Carolinians by proceeding to the stronghold they coveted, under the cover of the night. Upon these considerations, the President also refused to interfere for the withdrawal of the United States forces, saying, "This I cannot do, and I will not do."

He also announced his firm determination to collect the revenues, and that the property now in the occupancy of the troops of South Carolina must be restored. The seizure of the United States Arsenal he deems a high-handed outrage.

The Commissioners are *hors du combat* at the non-recognition of their title and office, being addressed as distinguished gentlemen only. They had threatened to leave at once upon non-compliance with their requests, but to-day they are silent, and busily engaged in writing. During last night and this morning crowds of Southern gentlemen have visited their quarters. One of them asserted that the President had gone over to the Republicans and deserted his friends. A consolidated South and a consolidated North is now predicted. Efforts will be made at once in Congress to strengthen the President's hands. High praise showered upon him from all sides. His policy is now developed. Being grossly abused by the ignorant, the malicious, and the depraved politicians of all parties for pursuing a peace policy, he departs from it now only because peace is no longer possible. Until that was demonstrated, he was unwilling to do an act which would directly or indirectly involve the nation in the calamities of war. Upon those who have provoked the employment of force must all the consequences fall. The rigorous counsels of STANTON, BLACK, TOUCEY and HOLT, aided by the powerful representations of prominent gentlemen from your city, have greatly contributed to the strengthening of the President's purposes. Against these the whole force of Southern influence was directed in the hope of obtaining the adoption of an opposite policy.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS' address to his constituents fills over two columns in this afternoon's *Patriot*. Its main feature is a powerful appeal against convening the Maryland Legislature. He contends that such an act, under the present excitement, would be fraught with imminent danger to the Union, and to any hope of adjusting the existing national difficulties. He denounces the efforts made and making to have our Legislature assembled, as instigated by the extreme revolutionists and secessionists of the South—a plot to forcibly take possession of the Federal Capital and prevent LINCOLN's inauguration, which would irretrievably dissolve the Union, and plunge the whole nation into civil war.

He also says that Maryland has everything to lose and nothing to gain by joining a Southern Confederacy. A dissolved Union, under any circumstances, destroys her identity, kills her commerce, her railroads, manufactures, everything. Her only safety is in the Union, and her paramount duty is to defend it at every hazard.

He says the Southern Secessionists have been stumping the State, insiduously poisoning the minds of the Maryland people, and endeavoring to get them to urge the convocation of the Legislature by overruling and intimidating Gov. HICKS; that if the Legislature were convened, such appliances would be made to the members as would cause them to take sides with the fillibustering revolutionists, and plunge the whole country into irretrievable ruin.

He also opposes any Convention of the Border States, as has been proposed, to assemble in Baltimore—it being unconstitutional. Every project towards adjusting the difficulties must be unconstitutional, except those in the amendments and compromises prescribed by the Constitution. The whole people and States must act together. He believes Slavery secure only by the Union's protection. Nothing but adjustment within the whole Union can avert civil war. He still hopes this settlement within the range of possibility.

A large Northern manufacturer purchased an extensive lot of leather here, yesterday, after consultation with Mr. SEWARD and other prominent Republicans in Washington, on Monday, they assuring him that the difficulties would be amicably settled.

REPORTS OF A COMPROMISE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The city was in jubilant excitement all day in consequence of a private letter received from WINTER DAVIS, giving positive assurances that the Committee will present an unanimous report, embracing an enabling act for New-Mexico, and that no new State is to be admitted into the Union without the consent of all the States, and pledging the repeal of all Personal Liberty bills.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, has dispatched troops to seize upon Fort Macon, at Beaufort, the forts at Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville. This information has been brought here by a gentleman connected with an insurance office in this city, who has just returned from Wilmington. It is deemed reliable.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Returns indicate that Georgia has gone for immediate secession.

The State troops of Georgia now occupy the forts of Pulaski and Jackson's and the United States Arsenal in Savannah.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Hon. Mr. TRESCOTT, Secretary of the South Carolina Commissioners, arrived here from Washington at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately upon the opening of the telegraph office sent a dispatch from the Commissioners to Charleston. The tenor of the message is not positively known, but the belief is that it urged the taking of Fort Sumter.

The object of the movement was to prevent the tenor of the dispatch reaching the ears of the Federal authorities.

A gentleman from Culpepper County, informs me that in a week from this time there will not be a dozen Union men in that county. Whigs, who some days ago were denouncing secession, are now rampant Secessionists. **Such seems to be the case in all parts of the State.**

ST. LOUIS CURRENCY.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Sight Exchange on New-York declined 2@3 per cent., and is quoted at 5@6 per cent. premium on Missouri Funds. Illinois and Wisconsin currency is scarce, and quoted par with Missouri paper.

The news from Baltimore relative to the adjustment of the difficulties by the House Committee of 33 was read on the Exchange this morning, and greeted with prolonged cheers by merchants.

HONOR TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS IN NEW-YORK IN HONOR OF MAJ. ANDERSON.

Last evening, between the hours of 6 and 7, the people—really the people of all parties and sections—assembled in the Park to do honor to Maj. ANDERSON, and fired one hundred guns for the noble stand he has taken in favor of the Union, by evacuating Fort Moultrie and possessing himself of Fort Sumter. Some very prominent Democrats, we understand, and one leading Democratic member of Congress, were at the "head and front" of the proceeding. But, in fact, everybody was pleased with the tribute to ANDERSON's great move on the political chess board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Three salutes of thirty-three guns each will be fired in different sections of the city to-day in honor of Major ANDERSON.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Yesterday noon twenty-one guns were fired in honor of Major ANDERSON for the noble stand taken by him.

THE HARRIET LANE NOT YET ORDERED TO CHARLESTON.

The statement telegraphed from Washington that the *Harriet Lane* had been, or would be, ordered to Charleston, has not yet received any confirmation in the shape of orders from head-quarters. Capt. FAUNCE holds himself and vessel in readiness, however, to obey any summons from the Department. The opinion among the officers appears to be that for any purposes of a blockade two sailing vessels, with auxiliary steam, would serve a much better purpose than a single vessel which wholly depends on steam. There are two channels, or principal entrances, to Charleston harbor; one, the north channel, which will admit vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, and the other, the south or main ship channel, the two being over five miles apart. There is also the beach channel to the northward, through which vessels of light draft may pass at half a full tide. Of course, it would be impossible for one vessel to guard all three passages at the same time. The Government appears to have changed its plans, and have decided to employ vessels of a larger class, which, in any contest with the forts, will be found more effective than a small steamer like the *Lane* could be, however well she might be manned.

THE TELEGRAPH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 4 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1860.

Intimations have appeared in several papers, of late, that the State authorities of South Carolina have placed restrictions upon the Charleston Telegraph Office, and otherwise control the lines.

I wish to correct this impression, and to state that the authorities of South Carolina have not yet found it necessary to interfere in any manner with the business of this Company. J. KENDALL, General Superintendent.

THE FEELING IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan 1.

The City Government, at its last meeting, passed, by a large majority, a resolution in favor of preserving the Union, and instructing the representatives of the city in the Legislature to vote for the repeal of the Personal Liberty law.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE SECESSION QUESTION.

From the London Times, Dec. 20.

To decide every case as much as possible on its own peculiar circumstances, to avoid abstract disquisitions and long or complicated chains of argument, to refer everything to custom rather than to principle, and to avoid above all things general and sweeping propositions, has been the traditionary policy, and has become the inveterate habit of English statesmen. The direct contrary is the practice of American Presidents. Essay writing is a part of their vocation. They assume the office of public instructors as well as administrators, and write annually a long thesis on the principles of government, which is destined rather to increase the bulk than improve the quality of that species of literature. On the present occasion, when events are hurrying on with so much rapidity, when nobody knows accurately what his own position will be, because nobody can as yet determine accurately the position of his antagonists or that of his allies, it might have seemed that President BUCHANAN was dispensed from the duty of compiling an elaborate essay on the legal and moral obligations which knit together the members of the American Union. But custom, pedantry or nervousness has produced a Message *which has much more the appearance of being made to calm his own apprehensions and misgivings than for the purpose of convincing or satisfying anybody else.* In truth, the Message has satisfied nobody. It has lowered the price of stocks in New-York, and given North and South an opportunity of consolidating, with very considerable justice, that each has been misrepresented and slandered.

Like a skilful physician, Mr. BUCHANAN begins with his diagnosis of the disorder which now agitates the Union. The present difficulties arise neither from the claim of Congress or Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the Territories, nor yet from the efforts of different States to defeat the Fugitive Slave Law; but the present peril springs, according to Mr. BUCHANAN, from the incessant and violent agitation against Slavery in the North, which has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. The nations of the South are frightened, and a servile insurrection is considered not impossible. If we translate these communications into plain English, they seem to amount to this,—that, in order to preserve the institution of Slavery, the United States are bound to renounce the freedom of the platform, the assembly, the pulpit, and the newspaper. In the South we all know freedom of discussion on the subject of Slavery has long been prohibited under penalties, amounting in many instances to death, preceded by torture; and we are now told, on the authority of the President of the United States, that the Union cannot be preserved unless the North not merely abstains from active interference with the domestic institutions of the South, *but imposes upon itself an eternal silence on the subject.* It is a significant symptom of the true nature of Slavery that it draws after it, by the admission of its warmest advocates the proscription of that freedom of tongue and pen which we are in the habit of connecting with popular sovereignty, and seeks to establish in the midst of democracy a censorship on what is written and an espionage on what is spoken, for fear that the very echo of free discussion should generate in the minds of bondsmen "vague notions of freedom." Mr. BUCHANAN has discovered the evil, and has only to propose the remedy. That remedy we should have supposed would have been simple enough. The mischief has been done by the liberty of speech and action in the North. The remedy would seem, therefore, to be to prohibit speech and to fetter action. If the matrons of the South can never feel themselves safe so long as the North is allowed to talk and write, to quote the Declaration of Independence, and appeal to the Anti-slavery opinions of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, the case will be very little mended by the remedies the President proposes. Let us assume that Congress can be prevailed upon to vote by the required majority of two-thirds, and that three fourths of the several States are prepared to ratify, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves, the right of bringing slaves into any Territory, and the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law; *what will all this avail, on Mr. Buchanan's own showing, the North be still allowed the right of free discussion, and nothing be done to crack in the bosom of Democracy the propagation of vague notions of freedom?* It is much as if a physician should declare his patient to be sick of one disease and administer to him the remedies adapted to another. If these measures be not adopted, which, considering the large majorities required, is very probable, Mr BUCHANAN makes the strange announcement that revolutionary secession will be justified,—a matter on which we should have thought he, as the Chief Magistrate of the Federal Union, to whose care that Union is more especially intrusted, ought to have been the last person to offer an opinion. But, according to Mr. BUCHANAN's own view, even in the case he supposes, what good will secession do? It will not prevent that discussion which he treats as the root of the evil; it will not assist masters in recovering their fugitive slaves; it will not open the Territories to slave-owners; it will not induce a recognition of the property of man in man, not clear the heads of the slaves in the South from vague notions of freedom. On the contrary, instead of the present toleration of the system, secession would certainly raise up in the North a *Confederacy more hostile than ever to Slavery*, pledged to ignore the rights of the master, to assist the flight of the slave, and to keep up an active propaganda no longer controlled by political and party considerations. The question is, not whether the South would be justified in plunging itself into such an abyss, *but whether such a step would not show a degree of imprudence almost amounting to insanity.*

Mr. BUCHANAN proves, we think, very clearly, that the Constitution of the Federal Union makes no provision for the case of a State wishing to withdraw from it, and he concludes from this that such an act would be revolutionary. We certainly should have supposed that, so much being admitted, there must be somewhere or other a body which had the power to resist and put down incipient revolution. A complete withdrawal of a single State from the Union must be followed by the most momentous consequences—by nothing less, in fact, than the dissolution, in point of law, of the Union itself. The continuance in the Union of all the other States is the consideration for the undertaking of each State to remain in the Union, and if that consideration fails in part it fails altogether. The Union is as effectually dissolved, and the legal powers delegated to Congress are as completely gone, as if each member of the Confederacy had formally proclaimed a separation. Is it not strange that there should be vested in each member of the Confederacy the power of breaking it up, *and that there should not be found within the Confederacy itself a conservative power to arrest the process of destruction?* If an oligarchical faction all could rise against the Democratic Government of one of the States, the existing Government might take up arms in its defence; but that power which belongs to each State does not, it appears, belong to the whole Confederacy; and the Central Government is therefore bound to witness its own destruction without stirring a finger in its defence, because, forsooth, no express power has been delegated to it for the purpose. We confess we should have thought that *in the very idea of a Government was included the right of self-preservation, and that there was no need for defining within the Constitution powers of resistance and self-defence, the exercise of which supposes an attempt to destroy by unconstitutional and revolutionary means the Constitution itself.* If Mr. BUCHANAN's view be correct, his Government is the most unstable in the world, for there are some thirty-five States, each of which has the power to destroy it, *while nothing is left to the Union itself but to act as well as it may the part of victim and martyr.*

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Shipping and Commercial News.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The weather here to-day is clear and mild.

The Pony Express arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning with the following summary for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 13—2 P. M.

Arrived, 18th, bark *Comet*, Honolulu.

Sailed 15th, ship *Southern Cross*, Hong Kong.

It has rained here incessantly since the last Express, obstructing business entirely, though benefiting the farming interests.

The only changes noticable in the market are greater firmness in Soft Coke, and a decline in Butter *via* the Isthmus, to 25c. The Grain markets are well sustained. Freights are drooping; £2 15s per ton would be accepted to England. The ship *Northwester* has been taken up for a China trip, on private terms.

Nothing of interest has transpired in California since the last Express.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to Dec. 4, with the President's Message, arrived at Carson Valley last evening. The severe storm prevented the wires from working until 3 P. M. to-day, and the Message has but just commenced coming over the wires to the *Bulletin*, *Atlas* and *Union*.

The Pony will not arrive at San Francisco till to-morrow evening.

The clipper ship *Morning Light* brought 100 tons of railroad iron, and advices of the shipment of 50 tons more, for extending the Sacramento Valley Railroad to Marysville.

Sandwich Islands dates to the 24th of November have been received per the bark *Comet*.

The ship *Siam*, lately arrived from Boston, was considerably damaged in her after hold and cabin by fire on the night of the 21st November, while lying at the wharf at Honolulu. A survey was held, but the result was not known.

The whale ship *Paulina*, of New-Bedford, was lost at Lahiana, in a gale, on the 15th November.

Between the 1st and 24th of November, forty whalers arrived at various ports of the island, making the total arrivals of the season 120, bringing altogether 2,116 bbls. sperm, 56,747 bbls. whale oil, 766,700 lbs. whalebone. Forty-seven of these vessels, from the Arctic Ocean, brought 50,345 bbls. oil, and 63 from Ochotsk 47,345 bbls.

The whaling fleet was considered nearly all in, and many ships had sailed for home between the seasons and to cruise.

Slack business and dull times were the prevailing complaint at Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company had organized.

The American residents had a mock election on the 6th of November, with the following result: LINCOLN, 131; DOUGLAS, 110; BRECKINRIDGE, 33; BELL, 13; BRIGHAM YOUNG, 7.

A Committee of citizens, at Honolulu, had given to Capt. PATTY, of the *Francis Palmer*, on the completion of his hundredth voyage between Honolulu and San Francisco, and presented him with a magnificent Commodore's broad pennant of blue silk, with ten stars emblematical of the ten Hawaiian islands, encircling the figures 100. The Committee also presented the worthy Commodore with a splendid gold chronometer, as a sole memento to future generations of the worth of the good old Commodore, and the high appreciation of him by this community.

The intelligence from Hakoda 1 is to October 16.

Trade between Japan and China was brisk, the vessels leaving and arriving averaging about one per day.

The bark *Tycoon* would sail soon for San Francisco, *via* Hong Kong.

The United States frigate *Hartford* would sail in a few days for Hakodadi, *via* Kanajarra, bringing Mr. HARRIS, United States Ambassador at Yeddo.

The Government of Japan still continues to place obstacles in the way of trade. Mexican dollars are now worth $2 25 in Japanese currency.

Three steamers are reported as lost in Yeddo Bay; among which are the Japanese steamer *Canimamarok*, and the English brig of war *Camilla*, which left Hakodadi on the 24th of September for Kanajarra.

The ship *Star King* was loading at Hakodadi for Shanghai.

Mr. Cameron and the Cabinet.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. CAMERON went through town to-day on his way from Springfield to Washington. He has certainly been appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. LINCOLN, and accepted.

The First Congressional District of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The contested election in the First Congressional District is undergoing preliminary examination. The boxes are being opened and the votes recounted. Thus far 122 votes have been discovered in favor of Mr. BUTLER, Republican, including 35 in a single Precinct, thus greatly reducing Mr. LEHMAN's small majority.

The Pennsylvania Senatorial Contest.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The United States Senatorial canvass is very exciting. Messrs. WILMOT, COWAN, WALKER and REEDER, are all candidates, and are now here. Gov. POLLOCK is expected to-night. Many private caucuses are being held at the members' rooms.

Indian Troubles.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Col. MILES, commanding this post, received the following note, by Pony Express, this morning:

COTTONWOOD SPRINGS, Jan. 1, 1861.

COL. MILES: The Indians threaten an immediate attack; they have, in fact, taken possession of all ranches about here, our mail station included; please give us aid as soon as possible. Very respectfully,

C. A. WHITE, Agent.
C. O. C. and P. P. Ex.

Immediately on the receipt of this dispatch, Col. MILES ordered Company F, of Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. BOND, and 18 dragoons, under Lieut. TYLER to march at daylight to-morrow morning, with 15 days' rations. He would have started them immediately, but the Quartermaster's wagons were all gone for wood. The whole country is said to be alarmed, and without the weapons of defence.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Col. MILES last night received another express from Mr. WHITE, stating that the Indians were more quiet.

Col. MILES has suspended the order to the troops to march for the present.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

How it was Observed in Private Circles and in Public Places.

New-Year's Calling, according to old-time fashion in New-Amsterdam, is fast becoming a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. The good burghers in the day of the Dutch domination were wont to make the first day of the year the occasion of family reunions and revivals of old friendships. But we have changed all that. Of late it has come to be thought of rather as an opportunity for forming new acquaintances, and quietly dropping those which may have ceased to be desirable. Further than this it is to very many merely a season for testing their capacity for strong drink; or, for learning and retailing the small scandals of families; or, for squaring the circle of their female society—determining how many it contains—that is, its superficial contents generally—and visiting all in order that they may boast of the achievement afterwards. Then there are others who look upon the 1st of January as the day specially appointed and set apart for the drawing of matrimonial lotteries. They, seek to know ladies whom they may or may not have met before, visiting them with an eye to beauty of person or of purse. Led by an introducing friend, they enter new gardens of lovely, budding plants, and flit from flower to flower until they settle upon the sweetest. They regard with suspicion every silken rose leaf's rustle, for to them the fair are decked but to decoy; and, to their way of thinking, the only object of the nodding shrubbery is too woo some green thing,—to entoil a husband. And so they play their part, seeking the Goddess Fortune, e'en in their New-Year's calls.

A well-known English writer on America,—John Bull has given us an occasional toss on his ink-horn,—thus with brief accuracy describes the routine of our peculiar custom: "The ladies of a family remain at home to receive visits; the gentlemen are abroad, actively engaged in paying them. You enter, shake hands, are seated, talk for a minute or two on the topics of the day, then hurry off as fast as you can. Wine and cake are on the table, of which each visitor is invited to partake." It is the story of yesterday. With regard to the number of calls made in the aggregate, who made and who received the most and who the least, who met his fate "for better, for worse,"—drawing a match of Lucifer or taking in his hand a waxen taper, warranted to burn for him to the last,—how many times "the weather" was discussed within doors and anathematized without,—it was a bad day for the leaky-booted,—how many overate and over-drank, the number of night-keys that "didn't go home till morning," and "Oh! let's be joyful," led all night long,—on these points we have not prepared statistical tables, fearing that those who over-ate might be over-rated, and knowing that all the rest would be considerably under the tables.

But the gentlemen who called until they were callous-soled, and the ladies by whom they were received and so often re-seated, were not the only ones who danced in the festival. Childhood had its holiday as well. The nursery was manned with wooden soldiers and woman-ned with doll babies.

All day trumpets were blatant within doors and without. If the youngsters and children of a larger growth would do without blowing them, would they not feel just as well within? Out-doors the boys ran riot, skating and sliding through the frozen streets to the great discomfort of straggling maudlin topers. It was amusing sometimes to observe the efforts of these "lubbers," whose sea-legs seemed to desert them when they were "half-seas over," to totter out of theway of "steel-shod juveniles" advancing fleet as deer; when a collision took place sometimes the little dears had a dear reckoning for making them stagger. The ice in the Central Park pond was not strong enough to bear skaters, and there were very few visitors there during the day. At some of the charitable institutions, too, it was a gala day.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

THE QUESTION SETTLED AT LAST.

We published on Monday circular letters from the Comptroller issued to the various heads of Departments, directing them to recognize neither Messrs. DEVLIN or PLATT as Chamberlains of the City, but to deposit all City moneys in the Chemical Bank, subject to his orders. Yesterday, however, a conference was had, in which the Comptroller, Mr. BRONSON, Counsel to the Corporation, and Mr. JNO. E. DEVLIN, who represents DAN. DEVLIN, (the newly-appointed City Chamberlain,) took part. Mr. BRONSON having given an opinion as to the legality of Mr. DEVLIN's appointment, the consummation was reached by issue of the following order, addressed to all the heads of Departments, and which recognizes Mr. DEVLIN as the City Chamberlain:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Jan. 2, 1861.

SIR: My letter to you of the 31st ult., recommending the deposit of all moneys collected or received by you, either on City or County account, in the Chemical Bank, is hereby withdrawn. You will hereafter make such deposits with the Chamberlain, Daniel Devlin, as usual, Respectfully yours,

R. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The Great Defalcation—Motion for Injunction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN 2.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Samuel C. Thompson, et al.*—In this case, which was brought to recover certain of the bonds embezzled by Godard Bailey, the motion for an injunction came on this morning, and was argued by Mr. WILCOXSON for the United States, and Mr Burrill and Mr. Center for defendants.

The affidavit of the members of the firm of Thompson Brothers was read, stating that they had none of the bonds in question, unless it was one bond of the State of North Carolina, numbered 926, which they bought *bona fide* on Dec. 29, 1860 and which they do not believe to be one of those spoken of, because the bonds of North Carolina have been issued in different series bearing the same numbers, and this bond, as they understand, has been in the hands of the President of the Merchants' Bank, in this City, for about two years back.

The firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., also furnished their affidavit that they had two bonds of the State of Missouri, which they bought on Dec. 4, 1860, with others, in the market in the usual course of business. They also testified to the universal usage here to deal with such bonds as negotiable instruments, title to which passed simply by delivery.

The questions of law whether a *bona fide* title to such a negotiable instrument could be invalidated by any defect in the title of a previous holder was fully discussed by counsel, and the Court reserved its decision.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WIFE MURDER.—A man named JOHN STANLEY, residing in Columbia, near Harrison-street, was found by the Police, yesterday morning, lying on the floor in a state of beastly intoxication. Near him was his wife, insensible from a severe wound on the head which he had inflicted. He was taken to the Station-house in the Third Precinct, and on the way there expressed regrets that he had not killed his wife. His regrets were useless, for her injuries were supposed to be of a fatal character.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH AT JAMAICA BY FIRE.—Grace Church, (Episcopal,) at Jamaica, was destroyed by fire at about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, caused by a defective flue. The Church was valued at $18,000, and was insured for $5,000 on the building, and $1,000 on the organ, in the Market Fire Insurance Company of New-York. The Church had just been refitted at an expense of $3,500.

FIRES.—There were several alarms of fire yesterday, but the loss in each case was inconsiderable.

MAIL FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamship *Jura*, to sail to-day for Liverpool, will take a mail. Letters and papers to go forward by the *Jura* will be received at Mr. CUNARD's office till 10:30 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates of all kinds, from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except pond) to suit everybody. Parlor Skates.

We make a specialty of Skates.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, bet'n Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Borussia, Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Bienville, Bullock, Havana, Livingston Crooker & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Benefactor, Corning, Hong Kong, A. Low & Bro.; Red Gauntlet, Lucas, Liverpool, Thos. Richardson; Gov. Morton, Dunbar, London, Dunham & Dimon; Saratoga, Mathias, Antwerp, Funch & Meincke; James Foster, H. Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbadoes, ——; Amazonia, Meyer Kingsford, Delano & Capen; Brothers, Marriner, Cienfuegos, G. S. Stephenson & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bro.

Brigs B. Hallock, King, Barbadoes, Burdett & Everett; Tyre, (Br.,) Kelly, Londonderry, ——; J. B. Johnson, McKinnon, Bristol, Thos. James.

Schooner A. C. Reeves, Somers, Newbern, C. B. Dibble & Co.

Arrived.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Marion, Whiting, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Borneo, (of Boston,) Edwards, Penang Aug. 30, and St. Helena Nov 19, with mdse. to order. Left no Am. vessels at St. Helena. Dec. 26, lat. 36 20, lon. 67, spoke brig Daniel Boone from Portland for Cardenas. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage. The B. is bound to Boston, put into this port for orders.

Ship Amphitaite, (Swed.,) Broberg, Newcastle-on-Tyne 47 ds., with coal to order. Has had heavy W. N. W. gales E. of the Banks, from thence heavy S. E. and N. E. weather.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Hubbard, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Ship B. Aymar, Sawyer, of and from Sharsport, 8 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Klewitter, (Prus.,) Nahlesen, Sunderland 66 ds., with coal to A. Wendt & Co.

Bark Nina, (Br.,) Montrose, Burns, Sunderland 43 ds., with coal to order. Dec. 23, lat. 44 57, lon. 46 18, passed close by a black clipper ship, totally dismasted and abandoned, and part of starboard bulwark gone; was painted inside a light stone color, and a pair of small shears rigged forward, with an American flag upon it, union down; the cabin doors were open and after hatch off; apparently had a light cargo; had been but a short time in that situation.

Bark Cienfuegos, Rogers, Cienfuegos Dec. 6, with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Co. Been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gales from W. to N. W.; lost sails and deck-load. Oct. 16 at Satilla River, Ga., Samuel Benjamin, seaman, aged 18 years, was drowned.

Bark Hyperion, Gibson, Port Spain, "Trinidad," Dec. 9, in ballast to T. T. Dwight. Sid. in co. with brig A. B. Patterson, (of Baltimore,) for St. Domingo. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. weather.

Bark Wilhelmine, Lawrence, Smyrna Oct. 4; passed Gibraltar Oct. 26, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had heavy westerly gales westward of the Banks.

Bark Southerner, Everett, Alicante Oct. 17, and Gibraltar Nov. 4, with sulphur to Draper & Dimon. Been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong northerly gales.

Bark B. T. Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Wyman, Sunderland Sept 26, via Hampton Roads 8 ds., coal.

Bark Neride, (Prus.,) Freymuth, Shields 35 ds., with coal to A. W. Perrault.

Brig Elliott, (Prus. of Arbroath,) Smith, Sartos 61 ds., with coffee to Geo. Moke & Co. Dec. 10, lat. 21 02, lon. 60 50, spoke bark E. Arey, bound S